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THE
PRESBYTERIANS
OF
BALTIMORE;
THEIR CHURCHES
AND
HISTORIC GRAVE-YARDS.

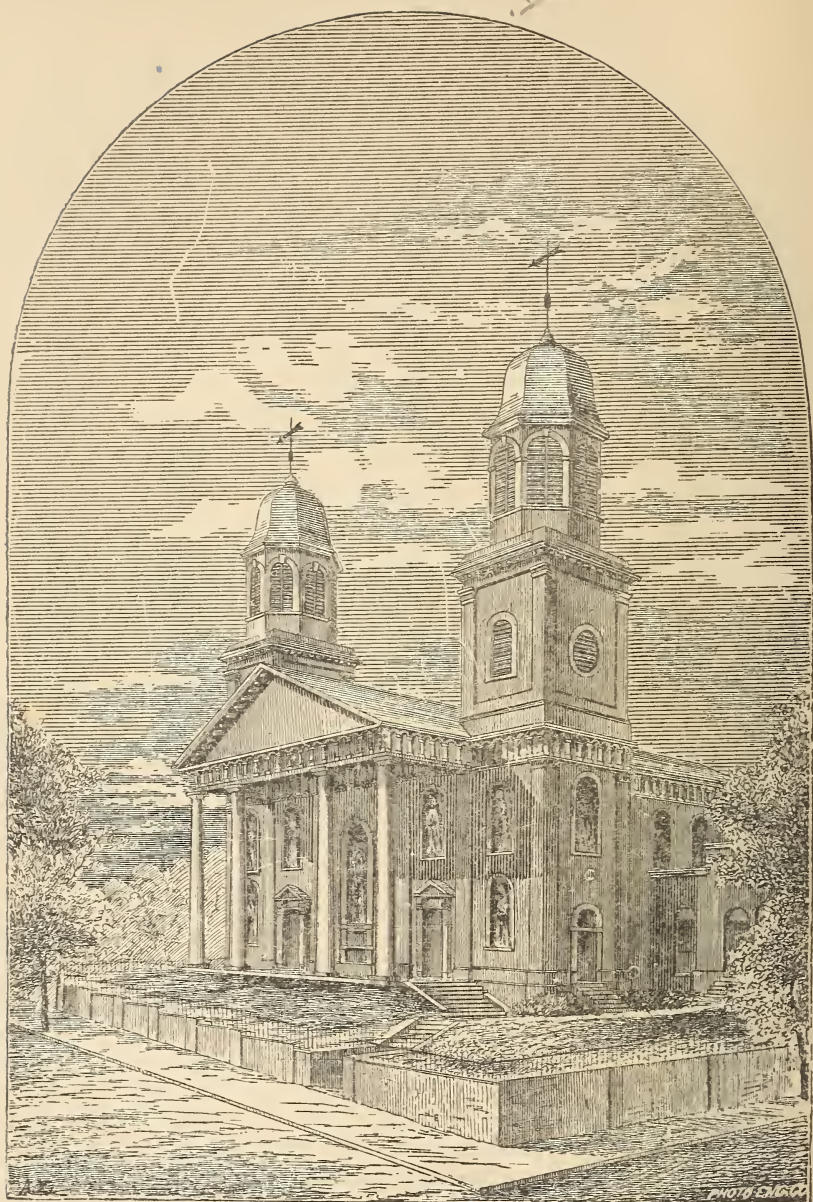
BY J. E. P. BOULDEN, M. D.

Author of "An American among the Orientals," &c. &c.

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The old "Two Steeple" Church, (1791.)

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P R E F A C E .

THE History of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Baltimore, and their Grave Yards, Westminster and Glendy, is very considerably the History of Baltimore itself, for how many, who, in the years that are gone, have worshipped at the altars of the former, and how many sleep in the soil of the latter, who were identified with our City, from its very foundation, in its leading religious, benevolent or commercial enterprises.

We venture to assert, with all due respect to other creeds and nationalities, that none have been more instrumental in building up and advancing the trade and commerce of Baltimore; in promoting its general prosperity; in fact, making the City *what it is*, than that sturdy, energetic, and Moral Race from the North of Ireland, from Scotland, or from Pennsylvania, the disciples of John Knox, who settled in Baltimore during the latter half of

the eighteenth century and the early years of the present.

The monuments of their thrift and enterprise, as well as of their religious fervor, are all around us. They are visible in our whitening sails of commerce; our noble and richly stored magazines; our iron tracks that stretch to distant cities; our noble church edifices; our benevolent institutions; the intelligence and social worth of our people.

To Presbyterians are all these things largely due, and hence we should ever keep green in our memories those worthy ancestors to whom we are so much indebted for the blessings we enjoy. And to keep them thus fresh in our minds, where can we better go than into the Kirk yards, where their names are inscribed and their epitaphs are written; and bring these before the present age, with their precious histories, the histories of the noble Presbyterians of the earlier days.

And we would trace the history of the Mother Church, with its First Born, and of their worthy Pastors, whose pious zeal, joined with that of the Trustees, Elders or Presbyters, have brought Presbyterianism in Baltimore to its present flourishing condition.

INTRODUCTORY.

GENERAL HISTORY.

EXPLANATION OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

PRESBYTERIANS are so called from their maintaining that the Government of the Church, appointed in the New Testament, was by Presbyteries or association of Ministers and Ruling Elders, equal in power, office and order. Among these office bearers there exists no distinction of order or grade, all being by their ordination invested with parity of official rank. The only distinction among them being that of diversity of function; some (usually styled Ruling Elders), being ordained to rule; and others (styled Ministers, Pastors, &c.,) being ordained to rule and teach; but when officially assembled, these co-equal Bishops form only one House (the Presbyterium), and in which no layman is admitted to a seat. The Deacon, according to Presbyterianism, as the

Almoner of the Church, is invested with no spiritual function, and bears no part in the government of the Church.

In each particular congregation, when fully organized, there is usually one Teaching Elder, the Minister or Pastor, and several Ruling Elders, forming together the Church Session or Parochial Presbytery. And these, when officially assembled with similar representatives from several neighboring congregations, form the Presbytery, having jurisdiction over the affairs of all the congregations thus represented.

In the same manner the association of several contiguous Presbyteries (not less than three) forms the Synod, which has jurisdiction over its constituent Presbyteries and churches. And finally, the whole church is represented in the Supreme Presbytery, styled the General Assembly. This highest court of the Church, however, is not composed of the whole body of the Presbyters, but of delegates chosen by the Presbyteries, styled Commissioners to the General Assembly.

These Courts of the Presbyterian Church are not mere advisory bodies or councils, but each, in its sphere is invested with full authority of inspection

and control (*Episcope*) directly over the court next below, and indirectly over all below. By this system the affairs of each particular part of the Church are reviewed by the representatives of a larger part; errors or abuses arising in one locality may be corrected by the assembled Presbyters from surrounding regions, and every member of the household of faith, even the humblest, is protected in his rights; he has assured to him the advantages of the "*Communion of Saints*"—so far as may be in the enjoyment of mutual sympathy, encouragement, exhortation and admonition, and when he conceives himself aggrieved by the action of any inferior court, he may appeal to the next above, and finally may have his case adjudicated by the wisdom, the piety and justice of the assembled representatives of the whole Church.

Presbyterianism was established in place of Episcopacy in 1648, but abolished at the Restoration, in 1660. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the Parliament and ratified in 1567, and finally settled by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, in 1696; afterwards secured by the Treaty of Union with England in 1707.

The first Presbyterian Meeting House in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, November 20, 1572.

The earliest organized Presbyterian Congregation in the United States was established in Philadelphia, in 1703.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRIMITIVE PRESBYTERIANS OF BALTIMORE.

THE early history of the Presbyterians of Baltimore is involved in some obscurity. A few families at first met, like the primitive Christians, wherever they could find a place to worship in. Their formation into regularly constituted bodies was a very gradual process. In the minutes of the mother Presbytery in this country there is a record, under the date of September 21, 1715, to this effect: "Mr. James Gordon having presented a call from the people of Baltimore county to Mr. Hugh Conn, the Presbytery called for, considered and approved the said Mr. Conn's credentials and made arrangements for his ordination."

In 1740 Mr. Whitfield, (English), founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, the most eloquent preacher of his day, (born 1714, died 1770), said he found a close opposition from the Presbyterians in Baltimore.

In 1751 Dr. Bellamy, of New England, arrived here. About that time there was a most extraordinary religious revival. Dr. Bellamy was followed by Mr. Whittlesey, a Presbyterian minister. Dr. Wm. Lyon, and some others who originally founded the Church, had then resided here some years.

In 1760, as is learned from a manuscript in the possession of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Donegal Presbytery appointed Mr. John Steel to preach one Sabbath in Baltimore.

In 1761, Mr. Hector Allison preached here several Sabbaths, and application was made by the Presbyterians of Baltimore Town to the Presbytery of New Castle county in his behalf, but on their sending a commission in that year, it was judged that the proposals were so unsatisfactory that it was deemed inexpedient to suffer such a call to be placed in his hands. At this time the congregation was very small, it had no regular place of worship, and was unable to support a minister.

Mr. Allison removed some time after to Williamsburg, South Carolina, where he died. We thus see, that up to 1761, the Presbyterians of Baltimore were very few, that they had no regular places of worship, meeting in upper rooms of private houses,

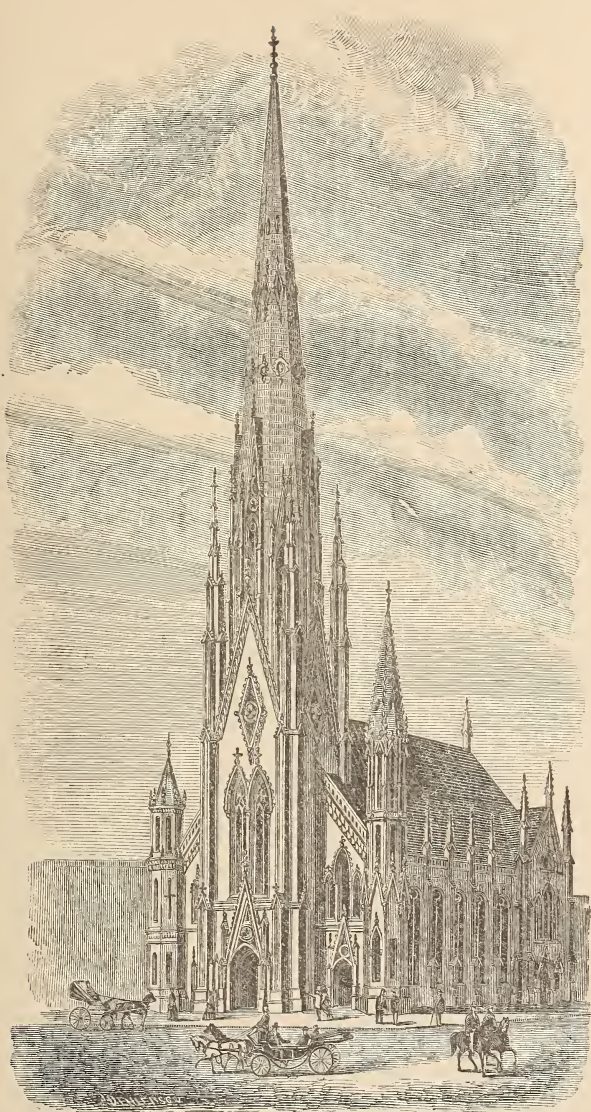
receiving supplies from the nearest presbyteries, and earnestly desiring a settled ministry.

In a history of the congregation, in possession of the Presbyterian Historical Society, we find the following: "In 1761, the advantageous situation of the town of Baltimore induced a few Presbyterian families to remove here from Pennsylvania, and these, with two or three others of the same persuasion, who had emigrated directly from Europe, formed themselves into a religious society, receiving outside supplies, assembling in private houses, though liable to prosecution on this account, as the Province groaned under a religious establishment."

Among the original Presbyterians who settled here was Dr. William Lyon, who came from the North of Ireland. Among those said to have come here from Pennsylvania were Messrs. John Smith and William Buchanan, who removed here from Carlisle in 1761, and were followed the next year by Messrs. William Smith and James Sterret, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Soon after them came Mark Alexander, John Brown, Benjamin Griffith, Robert Purviance and William Spear, from different parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland; Drs.

John and Henry Stephenson, from Ireland, and Mr. Jonathan Plowman, from England.

In May of 1763, and again in the ensuing August, they requested the Presbytery of Philadelphia to send Mr. Patrick Allison to preach to them, their attention having been directed to him by some youths from Baltimore, who were students at Newark Academy, where Mr. Allison was acting as tutor.



First Church. (1859.)

CHAPTER II.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDINGS.

AS late as 1837 there stood in the rear of Old Christ Church, on what was then called East, now Fayette, street, a log building, which was used as a carpenter shop. That rude structure was the original meeting-house of the First Presbyterian Congregation. The ground upon which it stood was leased by them, December 5th, 1763.

In March of 1765 the Congregation purchased eighty feet at the northwest corner of Fayette and North streets, from Alexander Lawson, and, in 1772, leased of Andrew Buchanan an additional adjoining lot. Upon these they erected a plain brick meeting-house, thirty-five by forty-five feet. There were but thirty-six pews. Subsequently, the building was enlarged so as to contain over fifty pews.

In 1789, it was resolved to erect the edifice as it stood up to the time when it was demolished to give place to the present elegant structure, the United States Court building.

The old building, which was made ready for occupancy in 1791, was remarkable for its two steeples and the ample portico in front, supported by four massive lofty pillars. It was considered, at the time of its completion, one of the largest and finest church edifices in the United States.

BALTIMORE IN 1763.

When Dr. Patrick Allison commenced his ministry in the First Presbyterian Church Baltimore contained but thirty houses. The Rev. John C. Backus, in the farewell discourse delivered on the occasion of the Congregation vacating the "two steeple" church, remarks: "From the time when Mr. Fleming's farm of sixty acres was laid out by legislative grant as a town, until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it did not seem to flourish, and that, notwithstanding Braddock's defeat, rendering the Indians more lawless, had driven many of the scattered population of the interior into the town for protection, and a considerable body of

French neutrals had sought refuge here from Nova Scotia, when it was taken by the British. At the commencement of the Revolution, Baltimore was still a village of not over 5,000 inhabitants; and even at the close of that struggle, notwithstanding a spirit of considerable enterprise had been aroused, it contained only about 8,000 residents."

When Dr. Patrick Allison died (in 1802), it had become the (then) third city in the Union in magnitude, and the First Presbyterian Church, which arose from five or six families, was then one of the most flourishing congregations in the land.

This extraordinary growth and prosperity of the church was attributable to the zeal, energy and fostering care of Dr. Allison and his associates, among whom we would name, as being, with him, the founders and fathers of the Church, John Stephenson, John Smith, Wm. Lyon, Wm. Buchanan, Wm. Smith, James Sterret, Wm. Spear, Jonathan Plowman, Dr. Alexander Stenhouse, John Boyd, Samuel Purviance, John Little, Samuel Brown, James Calhoun, Robert Purviance, Wm. Neill, Hugh Young, John Sterret, David Stewart, Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Donaldson, Robert Gilmor, William Patterson, Christopher Johnson, Stephen

Wilson, John Swan, Colonel Samuel Smith and Dr. Brown. One of this committee, Wm. Smith, served as such for half a century, from 1764 to 1814.

Before Mr. Allison's death two church edifices had been erected, one of them enlarged, a parsonage built, lots for these purchased, and the temporalities of the Church had been brought up to a most flourishing condition.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST PASTOR'S TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

DR. ALLISON was a gentleman of distinguished talent and great culture, a friend of learning and order, and ever zealous for civil and religious liberty. He acquired, during a ministry of nearly forty years, a reputation and influence second to none other in the community. He was rather didactic and argumentative than rhetorical. "Coming upon the stage," says Dr. Backus, "with the most distinguished lights that have adorned the annals of the Church—the Tenants, Gillespie, Bostwick, Davies, Blairs, Rogers, Ewing, Witherspoon, Nisbet and others—men renowned for learning, piety and influence, he undoubtedly held the first rank of American clergy. For the perspicuity, correctness, sound reasoning and masculine eloquence of his speeches in ecclesiastical assemblies, he was long admired, and had scarcely an equal."

Dr. Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, pronounced Dr. Allison the ablest member of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

He was the moderator of the Baltimore Presbytery during the first seven years of its existence; one of the founders of the Baltimore College and of the Baltimore Library, and united in the earliest efforts to establish schools in Baltimore. He died August 21, 1802.

To indicate how highly he was esteemed by not only his own congregation, but by the clergy and people of all religious persuasions, we mention the fact, that his remains were interred, and the monument to his memory erected, at the expense of the former, and that the ministers of the various denominations acted as pall-bearers. He was buried on the Sabbath. The churches of the city were generally closed on the occasion. Dr. Inglis, his successor, preached the funeral sermon on the ensuing Sabbath.

THE SECOND PASTOR'S MINISTRY.

At an election in December, 1801, Dr. Archibald Alexander, subsequently Professor of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton,

New Jersey, was chosen as Dr. Allison's assistant, but declined the call. In the following February, 1802, Rev. James Inglis, D. D., was elected pastor by a small majority over Dr. Glendy.

On the election of Dr. Inglis a colony went out from the church, and erected the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of East Baltimore and Lloyd streets, and called Dr. Glendy to the pulpit.

Dr. Inglis was a graduate of Columbia College, New York, and entered the office of Alexander Hamilton as a student of law. At the close of three years' term of study he was admitted to the bar. In the course of a year after he abandoned the legal profession and commenced the study of theology, under Dr. Rogers, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New York in 1801.

In 1804, the First Presbyterian Church was for the first time regularly organized, according to the provisions of the form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by the election of Messrs. Robert Purviance, David Stewart, Christopher Johnston, George Salmon and Ebenezer Finley, as ruling elders.

In 1811, the first organ was introduced into the church. At that time there were many devout

Christians who were opposed to instrumental church music, believing that it was almost a sacrilege for songs of praise to the Most High to be attuned by any artificial means, and when the organ was placed in the church it created among some members dissatisfaction, and a few left the church on that account.

In 1814, James Mosher, Thomas Finley, David Boisseau and Dr. Maxwell McDowell, were ordained elders.

About 1815, Mrs. Stephen Williams, a member of St. Peter's Church, introduced Sunday Schools into Baltimore. The first Sunday School of this church was held over the old "First Baltimore" Engine House, in McClellan's alley.

Dr. Inglis died suddenly on Sabbath morning, August 15th, 1819. He was one of the most distinguished and popular preachers of his day. "He was largely gifted," said the late Jonathan Meredith, Esq. "with many of the essential elements of oratorical power. His voice was full, clear, and capable of great variety and modulation. His enunciation was deliberate and distinct; his action subdued, but graceful, always appropriate, and seemingly unstudied. His whole manner was

eminently dignified and impressive. He was accounted a sound theologian; a good classical scholar, and familiar with the best English literature." Dr. Dwight spoke of him as the most signal instance of precision in style that he had ever met; and Dr. Sprague represented him as one of the most eloquent preachers to whom he had ever listened.

The temporal affairs of the church during Dr. Inglis' ministry were eminently prosperous.

The following gentlemen of high social position, political influence and commercial standing, who survived Dr. Inglis, were added to the committee: Col. Stricker, George Salmon, James McHenry and Amos Williams.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHURCH UNDER DR. NEVIN'S MINISTRY.

AFTER an interregnum of a year in the ministry, the Rev. William Nevins, D. D. was elected as the third pastor of the congregation. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October 17, 1797. At an early age he applied himself to commercial pursuits, but soon abandoned them for a liberal education, and entered Yale College, where he became converted. On leaving college he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and after the regular course of study, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Association of New London, Connecticut, September, 1819.

He labored a short time in Richmond, Virginia, and settled in Baltimore, October, 1820. On Sunday, March 7th, 1827, Dr. Nevins preached a sermon, which was the means of creating a great revival in the church. Through its instrumentality

some two hundred and sixty persons were converted. Dr. Nevins died September 14th, 1835.

He possessed a brilliant imagination, a sound judgment, a refined taste, warm affections, and an ardent temperament. His pulpit labors attracted general admiration, and proved highly gratifying to an intelligent congregation.

Mr. Wm. W. Taylor and Col. Mosher were the only members of Session, when Dr. Nevins was installed. In 1829, Dr. Maxwell McDowell was re-elected, in connection with Mr. George Morris, from Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor resigned the next year, and died soon after. Col. Mosher continued to serve as the oldest member of Session, until about 1846. The year prior to Dr. Nevins' death, John N. Brown, Wm. L. Gill and David Courtenay, were added to the Session.

THE CHURCH UNDER THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The Rev. John C. Backus, D. D. was elected as Dr. Nevins' successor, 11th April, 1836, and was installed, September 15, 1836, the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, preaching the installation sermon. Dr. Backus has thus served in the ministry for about thirty-nine years, and may be

regarded as one of the oldest pastors in the city. The present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church is so well known in respect to his fervent piety, Christian zeal, his long and faithful labors in the pulpit, his dignified and urbane manners, and all those qualities which win human affections, as well as souls to God, as to make it a matter of supererogation for us to dwell upon the theme.

When Dr. Backus entered the ministry he found such distinguished and influential gentlemen as Gen. Samuel Smith, Robert Smith, Robert Gilmor, James Buchanan, Alexander Fridge, Alexander McDonald, Judges Nisbet and Purviance, George Brown, James Swan, James Cox, James Armstrong, James Campbell and Robert Purviance, who were, or had been members of the committee, all of whom have, long since that date, passed into the unseen world,

Gen. Samuel Smith was then the oldest "committee man," or trustee of the congregation, having been elected in 1786, five years previous to the erection of the edifice corner of Fayette and North streets. Gen. Samuel Smith, was a brave officer in the Revolutionary War; attained the first rank among the merchant princes of Baltimore during

the most remarkable period of the rise and progress of our city; filled the highest political positions in city, state and general government.

Mr. Alexander Fridge, who was elected in 1814, came to Baltimore to be identified with the most rapid growth of the city and congregation. He received a university education at Aberdeen, Scotland, in the same class with Sir James McIntosh and Robert Hall, and was a very successful merchant. To Mr. George Brown the congregation owes more, than to any one else. He was elected in 1825, and served for thirty-five years. He contributed liberally to the church, and devoted himself almost exclusively to benevolent enterprises.

Dr. Backus regarded General Smith as the venerable representative of the old era; Mr. Fridge of the transition period, and Mr. Brown of the modern age. It may be appropriately said that Dr. Backus stands as the honored link between all three of those interesting epochs. Brought into personal and religious relations with pre-Revolutionary church members, with those who may be considered as of the middle age of the church (in Maryland,) and with the men of the present age, he becomes an interesting historic character,

around whom is clustered the glory of the Church's history. It is a remarkable fact, that all of the deceased pastors of the First Presbyterian Church were called to its pulpit in their earliest manhood, and continued, uninterruptedly, as its ministers, until they were called from their holy vocation only by death; and it is to be hoped that great Summoner alone will dissolve the ministerial connection between the present beloved pastor and his devoted congregation. Another, remarkable fact is the length of time each pastor has served. From 1763, when Dr. Patrick Allison was elected, to the present year, (1875,) including a period of 112 years, there have been only four pastors, whose ministerial service has thus averaged twenty-eight years. We doubt whether any other church presents such an anomalous history, and it would seem that Providence has greatly blessed this by the distinguished talent, active piety, and eminent usefulness of its pastors, and such prolongation of their valuable lives. During his ministry Dr. Backus has seen the Presbyterian Churches of Baltimore increase from three to sixteen in number.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD "TWO STEEPLE CHURCH."

In October, 1853, the congregation commenced to consider the question of removal from the old church, around which were clustered so many hallowed associations—so many dear memories of happy religious re-unions.

It was resolved to purchase the lot on which the elegant Gothic edifice now stands, on the corner of Madison and Park streets. Plans for the structure were submitted by J. Morrison Harris, as chairman of a committee consisting of George Brown, A. Stirling, Alex. Murdoch, Joseph Taylor, William Buckler, S. Collins, William Harrison, J. Morrison Harris, Alex. Turnbull, J. Armstrong, J. I. Fisher, and A. Winchester. The ground was broke July, 1854,—the building being completed in 1859.

The last Sabbath of September, 1859, was the last Sabbath in the old church. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Backus, assisted by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Dickson, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Rev. G. D. Purviance, of the Fourth Presbyterian, and Rev. Stephen Williams, then the oldest Presbyterian minister in Baltimore.

The elders present were—John N. Brown, John Falconer, elders in Westminster Church; David Courtenay and Lancaster Ould, Franklin Church; Moses Hyde, Aisquith Street Church; David Stewart, Annapolis Presbyterian Church; John H. Haskell, of the First Presbyterian Church. These assisted the elders of the church in distributing the elements.

The services were opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Wm. Purviance.

The dedicatory ceremonies were held in the new chapel, on the first Sabbath in October, 1859; Dr. Backus preached the sermon, and Dr. George Potts, of the University Place Church, New York, assisted in the religious exercises.

It is unnecessary to describe the present magnificent church edifice of the First Presbyterian congregation, as it stands before the eyes of the whole city as a splendid triumph of ecclesiastical architectural genius and taste, and a noble evidence of Christian liberality, and of the present wealth of that congregation, whom we have followed up from the time they met in a lowly log-house until their occupancy of a church that will vie with the handsomest in America. From a meeting-house, that

cost a few English pounds, to one which, when fully completed, will cost \$220,000, the ground costing \$30,000 additional. The Rev. Dr. Backus, the esteemed pastor of the church, who, as we have seen, has been identified with it in that relation for nearly forty years, a period of time which has covered some of the most important events in the history of our city and country, was born in Connecticut in 1811, and is consequently in the 64th year of his age.

To the late George Brown, Mrs. Brown, his widow, and George S. Brown, their son, of the old banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, is the church largely indebted for the means to complete it. They have contributed over \$100,000 towards the building. The first sale of pews realized about \$90,000.

It is somewhat singular, that the present sexton, John B. Spence, is serving in the same capacity that his father, George W. Spence, and his grandfather, John Spence, occupied.

Present Committee of the First Church.—Rev. John C. Backus, President; Andrew Reid, Secretary; Archibald Stirling, Sr., Alexander Murdoch, George W. Andrews, George S. Brown, Charles D.

Findlay, Richard D. Fisher, J. Morrison Harris, Hamilton Easter, George Appold, Jas. H. Rieman.

Of these, Alexander Murdoch was elected a member of the committee in 1834; Archibald Stirling in 1839; J. Morrison Harris in 1854; Hamilton Easter in 1858; George S. Brown in 1859; and Andrew Reid in 1860.

Among the prominent members of the committee, who have served at different times since the organization of the church, we would mention, in addition to the above, such representative citizens as John Stephenson, (1764); John Smith, (1764); William Buchanan, (1764); William Smith, (1764); William Spear, (1764); James Sterret, (1764); John Boyd, (1765); Samuel Purviance, (1770); James Calhoun, (1771); David Stewart, (1779); Robert Gilmor, (1781); Samuel Smith, (1782); Christopher Johnston, (1787); John Swan, (1790); J. A. Buchanan, (1796); George Salmon, (1804); Stewart Brown, (1807); Colonel Stricker, (1807); James McHenry, (1810); Alexander Fridge, (1814); Alexander McDonald, (1816); Alexander Nisbet, (1819); John Purviance, (1822); Jonathan Meredith, (1822); George Brown, (1825); Francis Foreman, (1836); Joseph Taylor, (1843); J. Spear

Smith, (1844); John Armstrong, (1849); Alexander Turnbull, (1854); Samuel Mactier, (1859).

Alexander Murdoch, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of Baltimore, he having established the mercantile house which he still conducts, some fifty-four years ago, is the oldest member of the "committee," it being forty-one years since he was elected.

CHAPTER V.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE FIRST STRUCTURE.

WE stated in Chapter II, that on the election of the Rev. James Inglis (February, 1803) to the ministry of the First Church, by a small majority over Rev. Dr. John Glendy, a colony went out from the same, and erected a church at the corner of East Baltimore and Lloyd streets, and called Dr. Glendy to the pulpit. The church was erected in 1804. It was a plain, but very ample and substantial edifice, fronting about eighty feet on Baltimore and some seventy feet on Lloyd street. It was devoid of steeples, and there were no bells to summon the faithful to worship. It was regarded as a very comfortable, and certainly was a very commodious church, being capable, with its wide galleries, of seating eleven hundred persons. The church was fully completed, and the installa-

tion services on Dr. Glendy's induction into the ministry were held the last of March, 1805.

THE FIRST PASTOR—DR. GLENDY.

Dr. Glendy was born in Londonderry, Ireland, June 24th, 1755. His parents were eminent for their piety, and gave their son such an education as best fitted him for the holy vocation to which they appear to have dedicated him, and in which he became so distinguished and useful. After passing through the Glasgow University, he entered upon the study of theology, and, after pursuing his studies for three years, was licensed and ordained. His first charge was near Londonderry. He married Miss Eliza Cirswell, of Londonderry, (who died in Baltimore shortly after his installation as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.)

When the agitation on the British policy respecting Ireland commenced in 1798, Dr. Glendy openly and earnestly protested against the measures of the Government, and became a man marked as obnoxious; in consequence of which a purpose was formed to arrest his influence by taking his life. At the instance of Lord Castlereagh, with whom he had been intimate, a troop of horse, commanded

by Captain Leith, were sent to surround and set fire to his house, and bayonet him in case he should attempt to escape. He managed, however, to elude his pursuers; but, after a series of wonderful hair-breadth escapes, he became weary of his perilous adventures, and resolved to surrender himself and demand a trial, though he believed it would be before a perjured and prejudiced jury.

He was tried and convicted, but, through the influence of his friends, his life was spared, and he was condemned to exile. Only a few days were allowed him to prepare for his departure, and he was compelled to embark in an old, unseaworthy vessel, crowded with emigrants, who, with the crew, were forced to work almost incessantly to keep her afloat. Finally she put into Norfolk, Virginia, in distress. By the request of the Captain, Dr. Glendy preached in the court-house of Norfolk, in behalf of the poor emigrants. There was no Presbyterian Church in the place.

The sermon attracted marked attention. Several distinguished lawyers who were present, were so impressed with it, that they instituted close inquiries into the Doctor's history, and extended to him and his wife the most hospitable welcome. They

were treated with the utmost respect by the leading people of the town. This was in 1799. The climate not suiting Dr. Glendy's health, he, by advice of physicians, went to Staunton, Virginia, where, in a short time, he was called to churches of Staunton and Bethel, in Augusta County, which he supplied for two years. It was at this time that the then President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, made his acquaintance, and invited him, as his guest, to Washington City. During his stay with Jefferson he preached at the Capitol, and attracted much attention. He was greatly admired by Jefferson, and it was the prominence given to him by these circumstances that led to his being invited to Baltimore, to become a candidate for the ministry of the First Presbyterian Church.

Whilst serving in the Second Church Dr. Glendy was chosen as chaplain to the House of Representatives (in 1805), and as chaplain to the United States Senate (in 1815 and 1816).

After serving in the pastorate for nineteen years, he, on account of the infirmities of age, (in 1826,) assented to the selection of Rev. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as his colleague. After a short time he gave up the charge entirely, and removed

to Philadelphia, to live with a married daughter, and there died, after a protracted and painful illness, October 4th, 1832, at the age of seventy-two years.

His remains were brought to Baltimore, and interred by the side of his wife and child, in the family vault, about the centre of the Glendy Grave-Yard, which was named after him.

Dr. Glendy was a natural orator, had a lively fancy and great command of language. His ideas were often bold and strikingly beautiful. He spoke with rapidity, clearly enunciating every word, and his voice was such that he could be heard great distances, even in the open air. He enjoyed such a popularity with the various denominations that whenever he was announced to preach in their pulpits the churches were invariably crowded. During his prime, and until age began to enfeeble his powers, he filled the large church of which he was pastor with the most attentive and respectable congregations.

Dr. Glendy was of medium size, gentlemanly, easy, yet dignified in his manners. He was of pale complexion, blue eyes, and, like the fine old Revolutionary gentlemen, he wore short breeches and "knee-buckles," and had his hair powdered and

queued. These, with his erect gait, made him a man of marked appearance on the street. In closing our sketch of Dr. Glendy it may be remarked that the people who gathered under his ministry were among the most active and enterprising of the early citizens of Baltimore,—those who helped to lay the foundations of its commercial prosperity, and its various institutions of benevolence, learning and religion. These have passed through “the dark valley of the shadow of death,” but left behind them many a noble trace of their virtues and their energy.

CHAPTER VI.

REV. DR. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE,

• SECOND PASTOR OF SECOND CHURCH.

EV. Dr. John Breckenridge, second son of Hon. John Breckenridge, Attorney-General of the United States under Thomas Jefferson, was born at Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, Kentucky, July 4th, 1797. His mother was Mary Cabell, of Virginia. He was nine years of age when his mother died. He prepared for college in Kentucky, entered Princeton College, and graduated with high honor in 1818, having just attained his majority.

He was designed for the law, but during his residence at Princeton resolved to devote himself to the Gospel ministry. At that time not one of his own family was a professor of religion.

During 1820 and 1821 he was a tutor in college, and, at the same time, he pursued his theological studies in the seminary. August 1, 1822, he was

licensed. In 1822 and 1823 he was chaplain to the House of Representatives. May 22, 1823, he joined the Presbytery of West Lexington, Kentucky, and on September 10th of the same year he was ordained and installed pastor of the McChord Church, Lexington. Here he established a paper called the *Western Luminary*, and made a decided and vigorous stand against the opinions and influence of Dr. Hally, President of the Transylvania University. In 1826, Dr. Breckenridge removed to Baltimore, when he was selected, as we have already stated, as the colleague of Dr. Glendy. He was declared by the Presbytery full pastor on 31st August, 1829, in which capacity he served until July 18th, 1831, when he left Baltimore to act as Agent and Secretary of the General Assembly's Board of Education in Philadelphia. Tracing Dr. Breckenridge up to 1838, we find him occupying many honorable and distinguished positions as pastor and professor in churches, seminaries and universities. In 1838 and 1840, he served as Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions.

In 1823 he married a daughter of Dr. Miller, of Princeton, by whom he had three children. One,

Margaret, was among the most devoted attendants upon the sick and wounded during the late war. Her humane exertions in the hospitals caused her death. The second, Polly, married Col. P. B. Porter, of Black Rock, N. Y., who commanded for a season at Federal Hill and Fort McHenry, and eventually fell in the dreadful charge at Cold Harbor. The third, Samuel M., the only surviving one, is a man of eminence in St. Louis, where, in his very youth, he was made Judge. He was one of the Committee of Conference between the North and South Presbyterians, which met in Baltimore the early part of last January. Mr. Breckenridge represented the North.

Dr. Breckenridge's second marriage was to a daughter of Colonel Babcock, of Stonington, Conn. He died August 4th, 1841, on the spot where he was born. The Presbyterian Church has seldom had in her ministry a man more entirely consecrated to her service than Dr. John Breckenridge. He came to Baltimore with all the ardor and zeal of his youth and of his natural energy. It may be said of him, without disparaging any other minister in Baltimore, that, in real religious labor, no one of any denomination excelled him.

He generally spoke extemporaneously. There was a life, power, sprightliness, and point, in every utterance, from the pulpit, in public addresses, or in the social circle. He was called upon, on all occasions, for public addresses, and notwithstanding the exactions required by his severe labors in the ministry, he gave the same zeal and labor to the Bible, Tract, Sabbath School, Mission, Temperance and Colonization causes. Such were the demands on him that calls were extended to him for addresses from many other cities. His work in Baltimore he looked upon as the great work of his life, in which he had poured out the strength of his constitution, and where God had so eminently blessed his labors in the building up of the Second Church, and diffusing a vital power and religious force into other churches, and the various benevolent causes.

It was whilst acting as Secretary of the Board of Education and pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, that Dr. Breckenridge conducted a controversy with Bishop Hughes on the Papacy. This was one of the first discussions which had been held on that subject,—one which has since provoked so many on the same topic

from other quarters. The following incidents are related of Dr. Breckenridge, which show that he had all the fine heroism and fearlessness which characterized the Breckenridge family.

On one occasion, being with some persons who, he supposed, were in sympathy with him, and finding that they were disposed to injure others, as he thought, on his own account, he interposed: "Gentlemen, I beg you to forbear. I feel no ill-will to those persons, and have no wrongs to be revenged. I am a Kentuckian, indeed, but I am a Christian, too." He was soon undeceived, and discovered that he was the object at whom they aimed, when, with that flash of his nature, he rejoined: "Gentlemen, I beg you to beware. It is true, I trust I am a Christian, but you must remember that I also am a Kentuckian!"

On the occasion of an immense colonization meeting being held in New York, under great excitement, threats against him were made whilst he was addressing the meeting, and he was hissed. There was great confusion in the audience; straightening himself he looked around on the assemblage, whilst a slight flush suffused his cheek; with a smile, he said: "I am not to be put down by hisses or

threats; I was cradled where the Indian's war-whoop yet mingled with the infant's lullaby, and trained by a mother whose earliest lessons taught me, next to the fear of God, never to be afraid of anybody." The audience was electrified, and he finished without interruption, except that of enthusiastic applause.

On another occasion, when uttering sentiments (on the subject of slavery), and the popular opinion of the assembly he was addressing being expressed against him, he paused, and then uttered, with majestic calmness, these words: "I was born a freeman, and, by the grace of God, I mean to live and die one." The assembly was hushed to silence, and then a thunder of applause overwhelmingly indicated their appreciation of a man who would avow a freeman's right to speak all his thoughts.

CHAPTER VII.

REV. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE,

THIRD PASTOR OF SECOND CHURCH.

THE distinguished divine, Robert J. Breckenridge, brother of John, was born March 8th, 1800, at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky. After due preparation, he graduated at Union College, New York, in 1819. He married, March 8th, 1823, Miss Preston, of Abingdon, Virginia, sister of Col. W. C. and John Preston, who settled in South Carolina and Georgia. He had read and practiced law prior to his marriage; had also been a considerable contributor to the press, and had served in the Legislature of his native State, where he ranked among the ablest members.

In 1828, he joined the McChord Church in Lexington. After being ordained an elder, he was sent, in 1831, as a delegate to the General Assembly, from the Presbytery of West Lexington.

This year was the beginning of the conflict which ended in the division of the Church in 1838. The Assembly was composed of able men on both sides of the question, but the fathers and leaders of the old side were in doubt as to what was the best course to pursue. They seemed loath to enter into the contest.

There was a pause in the Assembly when Mr. Breckenridge arose and addressed the Moderator. He had just left a sick bed, and with great difficulty could attend the session. He was an entire stranger to all the delegates save those from his own and the adjoining presbytery. He had uttered but a few sentences when he attracted the general attention of the body. As he proceeded in his eloquent and pathetic strains he drew tears,—not those of despair, but of hopefulness for the safety of the Church,—from the venerable fathers who sat in the Assembly. That speech stamped Mr. Breckenridge as a ready debater and a man of great ability.

He early took a stand against slavery, and in favor of colonization. On the 6th of January, 1831, he delivered an address before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, at Frankfort, which stands

among the ablest defences of the anti-slavery cause ever published. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and gave himself to every Christian work.

In the Spring of 1832, he determined to enter the ministry, and was licensed by the West Lexington Presbytery, April 5th, 1832. This season he removed to Princeton, New Jersey, where he attended upon the theological lectures of the seminary. While here, a call was made upon him from the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, which he accepted, to take effect in the fall. He was ordained to the office of the ministry, and installed pastor of the Church, November 22nd, 1832.

Dr. Breckenridge's ability showed itself in both his sermons and his general addresses. He was a tower of strength to his brethren, when the advocates of pro-slavery sought to deprive the free colored people of their rights. Dr. Breckenridge will be especially remembered for his open and bold discussions and denunciations of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and his earnest advocacy of the use of the Bible in the Public Schools. Upon the former subject, he delivered a series of

lectures from the pulpit, which displayed his extraordinary powers as a controversialist, and his uncompromising hostility to what he regarded a dangerous system of theology.

From 1835 to 1843, Dr. Breckenridge was editor of a monthly periodical. In 1836 he went to Great Britain as a delegate to the General Assembly. He travelled extensively on the Continent for the benefit of his wife's health. Whilst in Scotland, he defended the Americans against the charges of George Thompson, on the subject of slavery.

In 1845, he resigned the ministry of the Second Church, and accepted the Presidency of the Jefferson and Canonsburg College, Pennsylvania. In 1847 he accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington, and in 1853 was appointed by the General Assembly, Professor of Theology in the Danville Seminary, in which he remained until 1869. After this year, on account of his feeble and wasting health, he took but little part in active life. He died at Danville, Kentucky, on the 27th of December, 1871.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the character of Robert J. Breckenridge. His reputation as a theologian, public declaimer and able and ready writer

was co-extensive with the Union. His was a national fame. He stood second to no man on any subject which he discussed. He was as profound in law, and in the knowledge of all civil and national affairs, as in church matters. He was truly a great, as well as a good man.

THE RECENT PASTORS.

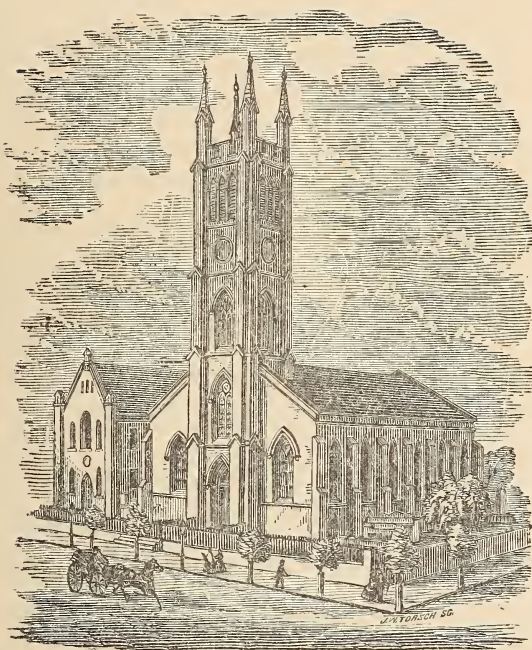
Dr. Breckenridge's successor was Rev. Dr. Lewis F. Green. He was a gentleman of great learning, but was in the ministry only one year, when he returned to his native State, Kentucky. Dr. Joseph T. Smith succeeded Dr. Green. It was during his ministry that the present church edifice was erected. The old members of the church had a great veneration for the first building, and there were many who strongly opposed its demolition. It was, as we have said, a commodious and comfortable edifice, and around it were clustered all the hallowed associations of the church's early history, and the fame of their great preachers, whose characters we have done but feeble justice to in our brief biographies. Dr. Smith became the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, which was destroyed in the great fire of

25th July, 1873. His congregation is now building a fine church on Eutaw Square, the lecture room of which (being completed,) they are now worshipping in.

The Rev. George P. Hays was the next pastor. He served during the civil war times. He is now the President of the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He left Baltimore in 1868. He was an enthusiastic and popular preacher.

Dr. Jonathan Edwards, a namesake and relative of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, followed Dr. Hays. He is somewhat erratic, and, in many attributes of his character, assimilates Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge. He is now the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Peoria, Illinois.

The present pastor of the church, who succeeded Dr. Edwards, is Rev. Dr. R. H. Fulton. Dr. Fulton came from the Western Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania, and commenced his ministerial labors on the first Sabbath in May, of 1872. He has been very successful in his so far short ministry, and is highly esteemed by the members of the church.



Westminster Church.

CORNER OF FAYETTE AND GREENE STREETS.

CHAPTER VIII.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

HE plan of erecting the Westminster Church was first contemplated in the autumn of 1850. The matter was brought before the Committee of the First Presbyterian Church, which had the legal charge of the property, and it was agreed that the privilege of erecting such a church should be granted.

Those who associated themselves together for the purpose of executing the designs of this agreement were: Rev. J. C. Backus, D. D., Joseph Taylor, Alexander Murdoch, Archibald Stirling, Daniel Holt, W. W. Spence, and W. B. Canfield, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Messrs. Matthew Clark, John Falconer, Elijah H. Perkins, and John Bigham, of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, with Mr. Aaron Fenton.

The building was opened for public worship on the first Sabbath in July, 1852.

The church was regularly organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Baltimore, on the 16th day of July, 1852, by the reception of sixty-one communicants from various churches, and the election of John N. Brown and John Falconer as ruling elders, who were installed July 28th.

The first pastor of the church, Rev. William J. Hoge, was elected on the 28th day of August, 1852. His pastoral relation was dissolved July, 1856, by the Presbytery of Baltimore, he having been elected a Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. Dr. Hoge died on the 5th of July, 1864, in the 39th year of his age,

The Rev. Cyrus Dickson, of Wheeling, Va., was elected as Dr. Hoge's successor, on the 11th of August, 1856. He commenced his labors on the 1st of November, and was installed on the 26th day of November, 1856. His pastoral relations with the church were dissolved on the 1st July, 1870.

The Rev. Dr. Dickson was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. D. C. Marquis, who was installed December, 1870.

The present officers of Westminster Church are:

Pastor.—Rev. D. C. Marquis.

Elders.—John N. Brown, David S. Courtenay, Elisha S. Heath, Daniel Holliday, Benjamin Whiteley, Dr. H. P. C. Wilson, and John L. Reed.

Deacons.—Aaron Fenton, Matthew B. Clark, John H. Cole, James B. Lazear, John Jacob Smith, O. F. Day, and Wm. B. Phillips.

Clerk of Session.—John L. Reed.

There is no doubt but what Westminster Church has been the means of saving the honored and historic graves which lie under and around it from desecration, and of retaining that hallowed spot for the sacred purposes for which it had been consecrated.

CHAPTER IX.

WESTMINSTER GRAVE-YARD—HISTORIC DEAD.

“Sunk as in dreams, and lost in anxious thought,
My footsteps brought me to this lonely spot.
To whom belongs the field? this flowery bed?
‘The dead.’

“Enter thou in, my soul; why shouldst thou fear?
Naught but sweet buds and flowers are blooming here.
Whence comes the essence for these sweet perfumes?
‘From tombs.’

“See here, O man! where all thy paths must end,
However varied be the way they wend.
Listen! the dead leaves speak; aye, hear thou must:
‘To dust.’

“Where are the mighty who take life by storm?
Who e’en to Heaven’s height wild wishes form.
What croak the ravens on yon moss-grown wall?
‘Buried all.’

“The evening wind amid the trees is sighing;
Fettered in dreams, my saddened soul is lying;
The twilight falls, the red glow paleth fast—
‘’Tis past.’”



N 1801, the burial-place of the “Two Steeple Church” on Fayette street, laid round about the edifice. The bluffs which rose up to the side of the old St. Paul’s Church, corner Charles

and Saratoga streets, continued, in an unbroken ridge, to the rear of the Presbyterian grave-yard and church; and a branch of Jones' Falls flowed to within a square or so, (to the rear,) of the church. In 1798 it was declared expedient to reduce the ground around the church, which had long been used for burial purposes, and in 1800 an agreement was made with reference to opening North lane, which extended from East (Fayette) to Market (Baltimore) street.

In 1785 the first steps were taken to secure the burial ground on the corner of Fayette and Greene streets, which at that time extended to Baltimore street. In 1787 the purchase was made by the committee who had been appointed for that purpose, consisting of Wm. Patterson, John Boyd, and Wm. Smith, and the same year the lot was enclosed. Subsequent sales from time to time reduced the lot to its present dimensions.

A feeling of veneration takes possession of one when he steps into that little grave-yard, corner of Greene and Fayette streets. We say *little*, because it is small in *dimensions*, but great and grand in the character of the memorable dead who sleep within its portals. And these dead carry us back nearly a

century ago,—a century big with the most stupendous events in this “New World’s history,”—during which a nation has been born, thrice carried through the baptism of blood, and now stands the acknowledged peer of the greatest dominions of the earth. And these men who there repose, and these women too,—for many a Spartan mother, slumbering in the old Westminster Grave-Yard, buckled the swords on the loins of their valiant sons and husbands, and bid them, “to do and die for freedom’s cause,”—these honored people were the actors in those stirring scenes, midst which the nation struggled, bled, and yet lived on.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

We will mention a few names, as an illustration of the character of Westminster’s dead. We have already referred to the brave Gen. Samuel Smith, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and after the declaration of peace occupied many public positions; Secretary of the Navy, United States’ Senator, Member of Congress, Mayor of Baltimore, &c. General Smith was born in 1752, and died in 1839. He is buried here. So, also, are General John Stricker, commander of Third Brigade at the battle

of North Point; General David Poe, an officer of the Revolution, grand-father of Edgar Allan Poe,—he acted as Quarter-Master throughout the War. Mr. Poe, after the war, settled down as a Baltimore merchant. Robert Smith, of the Revolutionary Army, Attorney-General under Jefferson, Secretary of the Navy under same, and Secretary of State under Madison.—Mr. Samuel W. Smith, Park street, is a nephew of this distinguished patriot and statesman. Joseph Smith, Captain in the Revolutionary Army. Nathaniel Morton, a prominent merchant, and his son, George C. Morton, the latter many years French Consul in Baltimore;—David Stewart, prominent shipping merchant,—he was grand-father of the late David Stewart, a distinguished lawyer, and great-grand-father of John Stewart and C. Morton Stewart—the former a prominent lawyer, and the latter a leading merchant. F. Folger, a sea-captain, who did good service as a commander of a privateer out of the port of Baltimore, during the war. Captain David Porter, to whom the merchants of Baltimore are indebted for the establishment of the flag telegraph on Federal Hill, by which all vessels bearing a registered signal could be heralded forty

miles distant from our harbor. Captain Porter was the father of the gallant Commodore David Porter, who attained such fame as the commander of the Frigate *Essex* during the war of 1812, and the grand-father of David D. Porter, the present Admiral of the American Navy. Commodore David Porter erected in "Westminster" a substantial obelisk to the memory of his oldest sister, Ann Porter Boulden, widow of Alexander Smith Boulden. Col. Nathaniel Ramsay, who performed distinguished service at the battle of Monmouth; James McHenry, Secretary of War under Washington; David Plunket, a Revolutionary officer, and captain of the first troop of horse ever raised in Baltimore; Plunket was the elder brother of Lord Plunket, Chancellor of Ireland. David Harris, officer in the Revolutionary war; Paul Bentalou, colonel in Pulaski's corps; Henry Didier, a native of France, who came to America in his own vessel,—grand-father of Eugene L. and Henry A. Didier; Isaac Causten, a patriot of the Revolution; Col. David Harris, one of the Old Defenders of 1812, who died in 1844, seventy-four years of age.

Among the distinguished civilians we name—James Calhoun, the first Mayor of Baltimore; John

Smith Hollins, who died May 27, 1869, Mayor of Baltimore; Edward Johnson, Mayor of Baltimore; the three eminent divines of the First Church, to whom we have already referred,—Rev. Patrick Allison, the founder of the church, who served in the ministry from 1763 until 1802; James Inglis, (father of Judge Inglis, of the Orphans' Court,) who served from 1802 to 1819; Wm. Nevins, who served from 1820 to 1835. Robert Purviance, son of Joseph Purviance; James Buchanan, of Smith & Buchanan; Charles Torrance, a distinguished merchant; John Martin, father of the venerable Dr. Samuel D. Martin, now in the 90th year of his age; Wm. Buchanan, father of James A. Buchanan; Dr. Robert Lyon, a rigid Scotchman, and who took an active part in the establishment of the church; Alexander Gallagher, father of Captain Gallagher, of the United States' Navy; Christopher Johnston, grand-father of Prof. Christopher Johnston; John Swan, son of James Swan; John O'Donnell, father of Columbus O'Donnell, and who came to Baltimore, a nabob from the East Indies; Captain Wm. Bryden, a sea-captain, well known in his day; John Sterret, grand-father of John S. Gittings; Wm. Patterson, father of Elizabeth (Patterson) Bonaparte; James H. McCulloh,

father of Dr. McCulloh, long time Collector of the Port of Baltimore; James Stirling, father of Archibald Stirling, Sr., President of Gay Street Savings Bank, and grand-father of Archibald Stirling, Jr., United States' District Attorney.—Mr. James Stirling came to Baltimore before the Revolution, and served in a troop of horse raised by Capt. Moore; George Salmon, President of the Bank of Baltimore; James Angel, editor of a paper, (Goddard & Angel,) married a sister of Commodore Barney; George Poe, native of Ireland, came here before the Revolution, grand-father of Neilson Poe; Stewart Brown, father of J. Harman Brown and John N. Brown, both of whom have long been zealous and faithful officers of the Presbyterian Church; John McDonogh, father of the New Orleans McDonogh; Robert Gilmor, grand-father of Judge Gilmor; Dr. Maxwell McDowell, one of the early elders of the church; Alexander Fridge; Cumberland Dugan, who built Dugan's wharf and established a famous rope-walk,—he was a native of Coleraine, County of Londonderry, Ireland, resided sixty-seven years in Baltimore, and died in 1836, in the ninetieth year of his age. Prior to coming to Baltimore, Mr. Dugan settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he married

a Miss May. He was a gentleman of ample fortune, and brought to Baltimore Henry Payson and Joseph Williams. Henry Payson was head of the great commercial house of Henry Payson & Co. John McKim, father of John McKim, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. General Wm. H. Marriott, and Mrs. Handy; John Kennedy, father of John P. Kennedy; Nathaniel Andrews, father of George W. Andrews, the druggist; Wm. Buckler, father of Dr. John Buckler; Philip Barton Key, who met such a tragic death in Washington.

The following inscription on a monument, to the memory of Dr. John Crawford, shows that he must have been a man of considerable note in his day:

“To the memory of John Crawford, born in Ireland, 3d May, 1716; died 9th May, 1813. Received degree of M. D. from Faculty of Leyden. Served as Surgeon-in-Chief, in the employment of the British Government, in both the Indies. Was, for many years, Physician-General to the Dutch colony of Demerara. A member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; and, for thirteen years Grand Master of Masons in Maryland. His Masonic brethren of Maryland erected this monument

to his memory, as a token of their respect and eternal regard."

The following members of the McClellan family are buried in Westminster: David and John McClellan, brothers. Col. David McClellan married Janet Buchanan; their son, William, fell at North Point. Capt. John McClellan, of the 9th Maryland Regiment,—he served during the last years of the Revolution. McClellan's alley derives its name from him. Col. Samuel McClellan, (nephew of John and David,) built a massive vault, now under the church. He was one of the party who defended the office of the Federal Republican in 1812. He was with Sterret's Hussars at North Point, held several important positions under the City and State Governments, and was Naval Agent at Baltimore under Harrison and Tyler; he died in 1858. His son, Wm. W. McClellan, (still living,) erected the elegant improvements corner of Post Office avenue and Second street.

Jacob Wagner, Editor of the Federal Republican, (established in 1807,) is buried in the McClellan vault. Mr. Wagner was Assistant Secretary of State during President Madison's Administration. Christopher Raborg, an influential and wealthy

merchant of Baltimore, who settled here in 1775, is buried in the same vault.

But it would be impossible for us, within any reasonable space, to name all the distinguished dead of the Westminster grave-yard. We have referred to sufficient to show that therein lie the worthy ancestors of many of our most respectable citizens—names that will call up many a dear and tender emotion in the hearts of their posterity—and which are especially dear in the memory of Presbyterians, as being those of the founders and early members of the church in Baltimore. Notwithstanding the smallness of the grave-yard, and the long time it has been used for burial purposes, interments are yet occasionally made therein, the last one being that of the late Robert Gilmor, father of Judge and Harry Gilmor, who was buried there on the 3d of last February.

The massive granite vaults of Westminster are in keeping with the substantial character of the early Presbyterians, whose remains they enclose. Small as the grave-yard is, it contains some forty large vaults, built so strong and solid as to defy the ravages of centuries.

The vault of James Calhoun, the first Mayor of Baltimore, is constructed of huge granite blocks, and is a perfect pyramid, built in imitation of the tomb of Caius Cestius, which is near the Porto St. Paola, where it forms a part of the wall of Rome.

The tomb of Calhoun is of more enduring material than that of Caius Cestius, the latter being built of brick, cased over with white marble.

There are other vaults near Calhoun's, which, in their massiveness and solidity, remind us of the famous tombs, that,

“With two thousand years of ivy grown,”

skirt the Via Appia, out of Rome.

The following families were the owners of large vaults in Westminster: The Strickers; Torrances; Pannells; Smiths, (Samuel, who died 1784; John, died 1794; General Samuel, died 1839;) Hollins, (John Smith;) Dugans; Robinsons; Pearsons; Browns, (Stewart;) Merediths, (Jonathan;)* Von Kapffs; Barrs; Taylors; Boggs; Ramsays; Finleys; O'Donnells; McClellans; Williams; Youngs; Da-

* The late Jonathan Meredith, who was so eminently distinguished in the legal profession, and was, for many years, a prominent member of the First Church, died in 1872, in the 88th year of his age.

vies; Bucklers; Andrews; Mortons; McDowells; Stewarts; Grahams; Barklies; Fridges; Kelsos; Watsons.

The congregation of Westminster pass over the following slabs on their way into the church, the tablets being inserted in the front pavement:—That of William Cochran, who died in 1818; he was a native of Ireland, and engaged in mercantile pursuits; his wife died 1821. Alexander Hazlit, died 1802. Thomas Ramsey, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, died 1798; Elizabeth, his wife, who was a daughter of Michael and Jane Erskine—she died in 1826; Elizabeth Ramsey, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Erskine Ramsey, died 1850; Jane and Arabella Ramsey. Mrs. Hayes, wife of Francis Hayes, merchant, of Philadelphia, died 1804. Mrs. Jane Jackson, wife of Hugh Jackson, merchant, of Philadelphia. Rose Ross, wife of James Ross, merchant, died 1803, also his daughter.

Robert —, who sleeps under the church, accompanied us beneath the same, where we were compelled to stoop to keep the upper part of our caputs from being scraped off by the low ceiling. We followed him into the most mysterious nooks, in search of historic graves, and there were tombs

brushed off that day to decipher old inscriptions, upon which the dust and rubbish of nearly a quarter of a century had accumulated. (It will be remembered the church was built in 1852.) Yet, in that old, cob-webby, dusty, dark, dank, and sepulchral place, Robert sleeps as quietly and unconcerned as though he were occupying the most cheerful apartment. If Robert were a Spiritualist, believing in the doctrine that the disembodied souls of humanity hover around their earthly tabernacles, he would have an exceedingly exhilarating time in holding communion with them. But Robert takes good care of the grounds, is attentive to visitors, and, as he receives no compensation, save what they voluntarily give him for showing them through the grave-yard, they should be reasonably liberal to him.

A PETRIFIED BODY.

A singular case of petrification has occurred in this grave-yard. A certain vault was opened recently for the first time in fifty years, and the body of a man was found therein completely turned to stone. There are but few instances of such phenomenal change in the human tissue.

A petrified body was exhumed from the excavations of Pompeii, and is in the celebrated Museum of Naples, which contains the rare collection of objects of interest and of art disemboweled from the lava, ashes and earth, in which Pompeii and Herculaneum were entombed eighteen centuries ago.

MAYORS OF BALTIMORE.

As so many of the Executives of Baltimore are buried in Westminster and Glendy, we append a list of all the Mayors from James Calhoun down to the present incumbent.

1797—James Calhoun.	1836—Sam'l Smith, re-elected.
1805—Thorowgood Smith.	1838—Shepard C. Leakin.
1808—Edward Johnson.	1840—Samuel Brady.
1817—George Stiles	1842—Solomon Hillen, Jr.
1819—Edward Johnson, elected for the unexpired term of George Stiles, deceased.	1844—James O. Law.
1820—John Montgomery.	1846—Jacob G. Davies.
1823—Edward Johnson.	1848—Elijah Stansbury.
1825—John Montgomery.	1852—J. H. T. Jerome.
1828—Jacob Small.	1854—J. Smith Hollins.
1831—William Stewart.	1856—Samuel Hinks.
1833—Jesse Hunt.	1858—Thomas Swann.
1835—Samuel Smith, to serve in place of Jesse Hunt, resigned.	1860—George Wm. Brown.
	1862—John Lee Chapman.
	1868—Robert T. Banks.
	1870—Joshua Vansant.
	1874—Joshua Vansant.

CHAPTER X.

THE GLENDY GRAVE-YARD—HISTORIC DEAD

“ So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of Death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon ; but sustain'd and sooth'd
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.” BRYANT.



THE Grave-Yard of the Second Presbyterian Church lies at the head of Broadway, fronting on Gay street, (Belair avenue,) the south-west corner of the grounds projecting out to the curbstone on Chase street.

It contains about three acres, and was bought from Robert Barry, an auctioneer, in 1807, for the sum of \$1,051. When bought, this property was considered an immense distance from the city, which now extends for a mile or so beyond it on Belair

avenue. Its distance from the heart of the city in 1807, the substantial wall with which it was enclosed, the extent of land it covered, and the massive and capacious vaults built in it, indicate that the congregation of the Second Church were far in advance of their cotemporaries in the matter of providing for their dead brethren. Whilst other congregations were yet content with having their burying places around their churches, this one displayed a wisdom and foresight of the future growth and expansion of the city, which was quite remarkable for those early days. It would almost seem that the keen business knowledge possessed by those men, who so largely built up the trade and commerce of Baltimore, gave them that prescience of the city's future extent, which their own enterprise and energy assured.

For many years prior to 1873 this historic old grave-yard was exposed, by reason of the dilapidated condition of its eastern wall, to every species of vandalic depredation and outrageous desecration. The place was ruthlessly marauded upon by night and by day, by the lowest elements of society. It was the battening place of all manner of evil—the resort of thieves and vagabonds. There, among,

and even within those tombs, where rested the generations that have gone—an honored line; graves which should ever have been held sacred against sacrilegious touch, where many a mourner has wept and had his heart filled with an untold grief as he looked, for the last time, upon the casket that enclosed a dear friend or relative—crime held high carnival, and rough men and boys preyed almost literally upon dead men's bones—unsealed their vaults, broke down their tombs, stole from the former their metallic doors and locks, and the silver plates upon which their tender affection had inscribed the names of the precious, yet thus outraged, dead.

These acts were materially stopped by Colonel George P. Kane rebuilding the destroyed portion of the wall at his own expense.

Though it is still possible to effect an entrance by scaling the eastern wall, yet it interposes a serious obstacle to the quick egress (in case of detection) of the intruders upon the sacred domain.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

The first vault to the left of the main entrance is that in which lie the remains of General William

McDonald and his son Samuel,—of the old and eminent commercial firm of McDonald & Son, on Bowly's wharf. General McDonald figured in the war of 1812, and in the "piping times of peace," through his energy and enterprise, accumulated a very large fortune. One of his first, most important enterprises, was the establishment of a line of packets to Frenchtown, which ultimately became merged into the steamboat line, in which the firm retained heavy interests, until the last named line was absorbed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

General McDonald was the father of the late William McDonald, whose magnificent estate, lying between the York road and Charles street avenue, recently purchased by Mr. A. S. Abell, is well known to Baltimoreans. Mr. McDonald was an early and zealous member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was one of its most efficient officers for many years. He was very benevolent in his church gifts, and he and his son Samuel left \$5,000 each to the church at their deaths. He was a native of Scotland.

Not far from the McDonald vault is that of the distinguished banker, Alexander Brown, founder of

the celebrated banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, father of the late George Brown, and grand-father of the present George S. Brown. Mr. Alexander Brown and wife, and Mr. George McLanahan and wife—the latter grand-parents of Mr. George S. Brown on the maternal side—were all buried in “Glendy,” but subsequently were removed to Green Mount Cemetery.

The country-seat of the Browns, which the “old folks” occupied in the summer season, lies a short distance to the north-east of the grave-yard. The old mansion is still standing, but when Broadway is extended it will pass over the spot it occupies.

William Crawford, one of the most prominent merchants of his day, is buried here. He was a heavy grocery merchant on Bowly’s wharf. On the occasion of General Jackson removing the deposits from the United States Bank he was one of the committee who went to the President to remonstrate against that measure. As Mr. Crawford was not only a “wool-dyed” democrat, but also a staunch personal friend of Jackson’s, and as the delegation was composed almost entirely of Whigs, “Old Hickory” (characteristically) remarked to him, that “he was in very bad company.”

We continue our enumeration of the prominent persons buried in "Glendy:" Robert Moore, a merchant; he was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. His entertainment and practice of those republican principles which animated the American patriots during our Revolution, entailed upon him the enmity of British tyranny. The strong arm of oppression forced him, in 1798, in the decline of life, at a few hours notice, after a close imprisonment of five months, and without a trial, from his wife, children and native country. He died in June, 1807, in the 55th year of his age. His son, Robert Scott Moore, was a lieutenant in the Independent Artillerists, stationed at Fort McHenry, during the bombardment of that Fortress by the British fleet in the war of 1812. He died in 1817. James Beatty, who was famous for his extensive powder works—one of his daughters married Commodore Purviance. Henry Anderson, father of General Anderson, the present Collector of Taxes for the City of Baltimore. He came to America in the same vessel with Dr. Glendy. John Bryson, grandfather of Gilbert H. Bryson, civil engineer. Capt. Thorndike Chase, a sea-captain, and owner of Chase's wharf. Archer George, father of the late

Samuel K., who lived on Mount Vernon Place. John Hollins, father of John Smith Hollins, ex-Mayor, Robert Smith Hollins, of the Northern Central Railway, and Commodore Hollins, who was formerly of the United States' Navy, served in the Confederacy during the war, and is now attached to Judge George Wm. Brown's Court. Robert Howard, who was proprietor of a large iron furnace at Stemmer's Run, merchant, &c. James Law, father of ex-Mayor Colonel James O. Law. Thomas McElderry, father of Hugh McElderry, owner of McElderry's wharf; also father of Mrs. George M. Gill and Rev. Mrs. Hamner. Collin Mackenzie, father of Dr. John Mackenzie. James McNeal, father of James McNeal, Jr., Secretary of Green Mount Cemetery. John Ogston, one of the founders of Swedenborgianism in Baltimore. James Ramsay, merchant, and owner of Ramsay's wharf. Geo. Stiles, fourth Mayor of Baltimore, (in 1817.) W. and S. Swan, prominent merchants. Captain Joel Vickers, father of George R. Vickers and Albert B. Vickers, the latter President of the Marine Bank of Baltimore. William Hays, father-in-law of St. Geo. W. Teackle. George W. Miller, who served under Major Armistead, at Fort McHenry, during the

bombardment, and who died in 1836, in his 59th year. John Jephenson, native of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland; he died on the 7th October, 1814, at the age of 47 years, from a wound received at the battle of North Point. Captain John Kennedy, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in early manhood; he was commander of the second company, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Maryland Militia, at the battle of North Point, and for his gallant and soldierly conduct he received the approbation of his superior officers. Oliver H. Nelson, an old Defender, who died June 21st, 1821; his monument was erected by the Independent Volunteers to their "estimable commander, as a testimony of their regard for his virtues." John M. Kane, father of Colonel George P. Kane, born in Londonderry, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1798; he commanded one of the companies in the famous Twenty-seventh Regiment at the battle of North Point; of 110 members composing that company there is but one survivor, Christopher Wynn, a member of the Old Defenders' Association. The company commanded by Captain Kane was known before the war as the "Union Greens." The Captain died in 1822; John K. Kane, brother of Col.

George P. Kane, a prominent merchant, died in 1841. James Sloan, father of Mrs. John Buckler. Henry Payson, merchant. Dr. John Campbell Whyte, father of Joseph, Henry and John Whyte, and grand-father of William Pinkney Whyte and Judge Campbell Whyte Pinkney. Capt. Archibald Kerr, a prominent sea-captain, and owner of Kerr's wharf. John Gregg, eldest of the Tannery family. Capt. Baptist Messick, a sea-captain, owner of Messick's wharf. Patrick Dinsmore, of the old firm of Dinsmore & Kyle. Captain James Gibson, sea-captain, and owner of Gibson's wharf. John Cross, born in Clones, Ireland, was a soldier in our Revolutionary war, died 1807, aged 77. Three of his sons, John, Andrew and Wm. Stuart Cross, were soldiers in the war of 1812. A. C. Trippe is a grand-son of Andrew Cross. Rev. Andrew B. Cross is a son of Wm. Stuart Cross. Sir Richard Lyttleton Reynell, Baronet; Sir Richard was the fifth baronet, lineally descended from Sir Richard Reynell, Knight and Baronet of East Ogwell, in the County of Devon, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, in the reign of Charles the Second, King of England; which Sir Richard was descended, in a direct line, from Sir

Richard Reynell, Knight and Keeper of the Castles of Lanceson and Exeter, 1141. Sir Richard Lytleton Reynell lived many years in Baltimore, and died September 4, 1829, in the 57th year of his age. His wife is buried in the same tomb with him. Jehu Bouldin, a famous surveyor in his day, and who laid out the present boundaries of Baltimore; he died May 5, 1830. Alexander J. Bouldin, who died in 1855, aged 56 years, a prominent surveyor. Thomas Cole, a sea-captain, father-in-law of the venerable Samuel D. Martin, the oldest living physician in Baltimore. Captain Russell Kilbourne, sea-captain. Captains George Hobson, T. Gardner, George F. de Laroche, David Burke, Willian Conkling, all sea-captains. Doctors William H. and Alexander Clendenin. David Clendenin, member of Congress from Ohio, married the widow of David Edgar, father of John M. Edgar, a member of the Baltimore Bar. John Coulter, J. B. Stansberry, and Andrew Aitken. Capt. Herman Perry, father of Herman and Albert Perry, both of whom were a long time connected in intimate and confidential business relations with the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons. The last, but by no means the least, in the list of the honored dead of

Glendy whom we will name, is George Dobbin, who was born June 10th, 1774, and died December 3d, 1811. Mr. Dobbin was one of the founders of the *Baltimore American*, and father of Robert A. Dobbin, one of the late proprietors of the *American*, of whom the present proprietor purchased. Geo. Dobbin was also the father of Hon. George Dobbin, Judge of the Superior Court. Thomas Dobbin, a printer, at 36 Baltimore street, in 1800, was an elder brother of George Dobbin. He was born January 17th, 1772, and died February 11th, 1808.

CHAPTER XI.

THE GLENDY GRAVE-YARD—CONTINUED.

THIS HONORED DEATH—ROLL

HOWS that in old Glendy are buried not only those “merchant princes;” those men who risked their capital, and bent all their energies, in establishing and building up the trade and commerce of Baltimore, but of those hardy mariners, who commanded the gallant crafts which wafted the articles of trade to and from foreign ports, over many a stormy sea; themselves, in many instances, the owners of the vessels, and the owners of the wharves, which, bearing their names, will perpetuate them as among the chief founders of Baltimore commerce with the great marts of the world.

And then, as will be noticed, is Glendy conspicuously the burial-place of the Defenders of Baltimore

in 1814—of the members of that gallant band that is fast passing away, whose last survivor's death must, "in the very course of nature," ere long be chronicled, and then these graves, as well as those of all that veteran host, will possess even a greater historic interest than now. With the remains of such as these, and of the many others whom we have named, who, in their "day and generation," filled honorable stations in public and private life, and who have left behind them the "noble scions of a noble stock," how interesting becomes the question as to what will be the fate of this grave-yard, and its graves, in case of

THE EXTENSION OF BROADWAY.

The subject of the extension of the above wide avenue, which is improved right up to the southern wall of the grave-yard, has been agitated for some time. Following its natural course, Broadway would obliterate more than one-third of the cemetery, its western boundary striking through the main entrance, and taking a diagonal course through the grounds, would lop off a triangle, whose rectangle lies to the south-east. Broadway would involve the whole of this portion of the grounds; in other

words, there would be no portion of them left on the east or south-east. Chase street would cut off a small portion of the south-west corner, and Biddle street a small corner from the north-east section. Were all these streets cut through, about one-half the grave-yard would be destroyed. Last fall the City Council passed an Ordinance to condemn the grave-yard, in order to allow the extension of Broadway, but on the complaint of some of the lot-holders, and a statement from the latter that the city had no authority to condemn the property, on account of the lot-holders holding the lots in fee-simple, and the grave-yard being established prior to the preparation of Poppleton's Map of the city, the City Council, on the next day after its passage, reconsidered the Ordinance and repealed it.

A legal suit, which is still pending in the Circuit Court, was brought November, 1873, by George P. Kane, James M. Anderson, James Mahool and William Hanna, against the Trustees of the Second Church, for the purpose of removing said trustees from their trust, and to have other trustees appointed in their stead; and to enjoin and restrain them from all attempts to sell or lease said cemetery, or any portion thereof, for other than cemetery purposes.

An answer was filed by the defendants, denying all the allegations of the bill. Wm. H. Norris, E. J. D. Cross and A. C. Trippe were counsel for the complainants, and Sebastian Brown and Robert H. Smith for the trustees.

A compromise of the difficulty has been arranged, since the foregoing was written and in press, to the effect that the existing trust be vacated, and that the property be transferred to "The Presbyterian Association of Baltimore," upon the guarantee that such sum of money as shall be awarded as damages for the opening of Broadway and Biddle street, and cutting off the projecting corner at the intersection of Chase street and the Belair road, shall be appropriated to the transferring of the remains of the deceased.

Should there be any excess of moneys beyond what may be needed for these purposes, it is suggested that they be applied to the erection of a chapel on the premises.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

 HE subject of this sketch was born in the North of Ireland, in 1764. He married at Ballymena, Ireland, and came to Baltimore in 1800. The first business he engaged in, in Baltimore, was the importing and selling of Irish linens.

In 1810, his eldest son, William, went to Liverpool, and there established, with his son James, the firm of William & James Brown & Co., which subsequently became Brown, Shipley & Co. A branch of the latter was afterwards established in London.

William Brown died in Liverpool, in 1864, possessed of great wealth. He had, for many years, represented the county of Lancashire, in the British Parliament, and was created a Baronet in 1862. He endowed to the City of Liverpool a Free Public Library.

In 1811, the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons was established in Baltimore.

In 1818, John A. Brown established a branch house in Philadelphia, under the name of John A. Brown & Co.

In 1825, James Brown founded in New York the house of Brown Brothers & Co.

The business in New York and Philadelphia is now conducted under the latter style.

Alexander Brown died in 1834, of pneumonia.

GEORGE BROWN,

The second son of Alexander Brown, was born at Ballymena, Ireland, in 1787, and came to America in 1802. He was remarkable for his sterling integrity, prudence, and quick business perception.

He became President of the Mechanics' Bank in 1827. He was the principal founder of the Merchants' Bank, and, for some time, its President.

His Christian benevolence was displayed in the material support he extended to the House of Refuge, and the aid and time he expended in the capacity of first President of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. George Brown was, from the first, among the most efficient and zealous friends and founders of that great work, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The first meeting of those who projected the enterprise was held in his parlor.

He died in 1859. He made no specifications in his will in regard to benevolent or religious institutions, being satisfied that his widow would be a faithful almoner of his fortune in behalf of Christian works and charity.

And the manner in which she executed her trust in charitable bequests, in liberal gifts to benevolent institutions, and to the church, evidences that he had no need of making particular devises in favor of such objects.

GEORGE S. BROWN.

The house of Alexander Brown & Sons is composed at present of George S. Brown, William H. Graham, son and son-in-law of Mr. George Brown, and Wm. Graham Bowdoin, nephew of William H. Graham.

Geo. S. Brown displays that same business instinct, enterprise and benevolence which characterized his father; qualities, in fact, which may be said to be

the attributes of the entire Brown family; for certainly there is none other, tracing them back through the three generations, including Alexander, his sons and his grand-sons, who have been more distinguished for legitimate enterprise, business promptness, integrity, and Christian philanthropy, than that of the Presbyterian Browns. For three-quarters of a century they have been identified with the material progress and the ennobling institutions of our city; conducting a business whose ramifications extend to the great commercial centres of the world, and ever lending a helping hand to the promotion of Christianity and all good works.

STEWART BROWN,

Who is buried in Westminster, was a brother of Alexander Brown.

Mr. Stewart Brown was, for many years, a leading officer of the First Church, he having been elected a member of "Committee" in 1807.

James Brown, now in the 85th year of his age, son of Alexander Brown, and brother of the late George Brown, is the present head of the house of Brown Brothers & Co., of New York. The other members of the firm are: Stewart Brown, Jr., and

James M. Brown, sons of the late Stewart Brown, and brothers of John N. and J. Harman Brown, the latter being the present Register of Wills of Baltimore City.

DR. GEORGE BROWN,

One of the founders and fathers of the First Church, and Alexander Brown, married sisters, Rose and Grace Davison; all these were of Ballymena, Ireland. Dr. George Brown's eldest son, George J. Brown, married Esther, only child of Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D., first Pastor of the First Church.

The honored Judge of the Baltimore City Court (who is Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench,) Geo. William Brown, is their son.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

ANOTHER remarkable family is that of the Smiths. Whilst we find the Browns pursuing the private vocations of life, and illustrating in their history that "Peace hath its victories as well as War," we see the Smiths almost wholly devoting themselves to *public* affairs, both civil and military.

JOHN SMITH

Was a native of Strabone, Ireland, and came here in 1759, establishing himself as a merchant, under the firm of Smith & Buchanan. The old wharf they built still retains their name. In 1776, Mr. Smith was elected a Representative to the Convention which was held for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. In 1781, elected to the State Senate, and re-elected to same in 1786. He died 9th of January, 1794.

His father was Samuel Smith, who emigrated from Ireland in 1728, and died in 1784, at the age of 91 years.

ROBERT SMITH,

Son of John Smith, was born in 1758. In 1788 he was chosen one of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1793, elected to the Senate of Maryland. In 1796, elected to House of Delegates. In 1801, appointed Secretary of the Navy. In 1805, held position as Attorney-General of the United States, returning same year to the Navy Department. In 1806, appointed Chancellor of the State of Maryland, and Chief Judge of the District of Baltimore, which he declined. In 1813, elected Provost of the University of Maryland. Chosen President of the Bible Society same year. In 1818, elected President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, which was formed that year.

Robert Smith died in 1842, in the 84th year of his age.

GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH,

Brother of Robert Smith, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 29th July, 1752. He received a commercial education. Went to Havre, France, in

1772, as supercargo of one of his father's vessels. On returning, obtained a Captain's commission in Col. Smallwood's Division. He soon became conspicuous for his great intrepidity and military talent. Was promoted to the rank of Major, and, in 1777, to that of Lieut. Colonel. Served at the Battles of Brandywine and Fort Mifflin. For distinguished conduct at Fort Mifflin he received the thanks of Congress and a sword. He attained the grade of Brigadier-General, and, in an eminent degree, enjoyed the confidence of Washington. At the close of the Revolutionary war he was appointed a Brigadier-General of the Maryland Militia, and commanded the quota of Maryland troops, engaged in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. He then entered mercantile life and became an eminent and prosperous merchant. In 1796, he built a magnificent mansion on what is now known as Exchange Place.

In the war of 1812 he served as Major-General, and was entrusted with the general command of the forces called out for the defence of Baltimore.

He was repeatedly elected to Congress, and was a member of the Senate from 1803 to 1815; and from 1822 to 1833, thus serving in that honorable

position for the long period of twenty-three years. He headed the citizens to suppress the riots of 1835, and was, the same year, elected Mayor of Baltimore, in which office he died, April 22d, 1839, aged 87 years.

GENERAL JOHN SPEAR SMITH,

Who died in 1866, was the son of General Samuel Smith. He acted as volunteer *Aid-de-Camp* to his father in the defence of Baltimore.

He was appointed Secretary of the United States' Legation at London, and *Charge d' Affaires*, when Mr. Pinkney left that Court.

In 1844, on the formation of the Maryland Historical Society, he was elected its President. He held the position for twenty-two consecutive years.

SAMUEL W. SMITH,

Son of Robert Smith, was born at "Bloomfield," his father's country seat, near Baltimore, August 14th, 1800. He was educated at Princeton. Unlike his illustrious relations, he has eschewed public life, with the exception of a brief period in the City Council. For a long time he held the position of President of the Baltimore Club, and afterward, for many years the Presidency of the Maryland Club.

Mr. Smith is the oldest stockholder Director in the B. & O. R. R. Co. He is Trustee of the Peabody Institute and of the Washington University.

He is a gentleman of ample fortune, and, in the dignity of private life, dispenses, in his noble mansion on Park Street, his elegant hospitalities in a manner that characterized the Maryland gentlemen of the ancient regime.

JOHN HOLLINS,

To whom we have referred, as being buried in Westminster, married a sister of General Samuel Smith. Another sister married first, George Stevenson, (merchant,) secondly, Peter Carr, of Virginia, who was a nephew of Thomas Jefferson. The children of the second marriage were Dabney S. Carr, who succeeded Commodore David Porter as U. S. Minister at the Sublime Porte, and died in 1854; Ellen Carr, who married Wm. B. Buchanan, a gentleman of fine literary attainments and poetic ability; and Jane M. Carr, who married Wilson M. Cary, ex-member of the State Assembly, and Proprietor of the "Southern Home School." Wilson C. N. Carr, the present Assistant State's Attorney, is a son of the late Hon. Dabney S. Carr.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN,

Was from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was Commissary General of the Maryland forces in the Revolutionary War. His son was James A. Buchanan, (of Smith & Buchanan), who was the father of Robert Smith Buchanan, and grandfather of James A. Buchanan, a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar.

James A. Buchanan, the elder, married a daughter of James Calhoun, first Mayor. Four generations of the Buchanans are buried in Westminster.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE STERRETS, GITTINGS, BUCHANANS, GILMORS AND O'DONNELLS.

HOMAS GITTINGS, the great grandfather of John S. Gittings, came to Maryland in 1684. Dying, he demised his estate in Long Green Valley to his son James.

James married a daughter of Dr. George Buchanan, one of the founders of Baltimore. The wife of Dr. George Buchanan was Eleanor Rogers.

Dr. Buchanan was the father of General Andrew Buchanan, an officer during the Revolution, and one of the "Committee of Safety;" also of William Buchanan, one of the first Registers of Wills of Baltimore County, and grandfather of James M. Buchanan, Ex-Minister to Copenhagen, and great grandfather of Admiral Franklin Buchanan.

James Gittings, Jr., the father of John S. Gittings, married Harriet, daughter of John Sterret, whom we have alluded to as being buried in

"Westminster." John Sterret's wife was Deborah Ridgely, eldest daughter of the original proprietor of Hampton, Baltimore County.

John Ridgely married a daughter of Col. Edward Dorsey, of Elkridge.

James Gittings, Jr. and John Sterret were zealous and active patriots during the Revolutionary war.

THE GILMORS.

The Gilmors are mostly buried in Westminster. Robert Gilmor was born in Paisley, Scotland, 10th of November, 1748. He married a daughter of Rev. Thomas Airey, Dorchester County. During the Revolutionary war he served in the Militia of St. Mary's County. He located in Baltimore, in 1778, where he established the shipping house of Robert Gilmor & Co. He may be regarded as the founder of the East India trade in this country. In 1799 he associated his two sons, Robert and William with him in business, under the style of Robert Gilmor & Sons. He was one of the originators of the Bank of Baltimore. He was President of the Second Branch of the first City Council, elected after Baltimore became a City, in 1797; and was President of the first Chamber of Commerce. He

died in 1822. His son Robert, who died in 1849, and his grandson Robert, who died 3rd of February, 1875, are buried in Westminster.

JOHN O'DONNELL,

Who is buried in Westminster, was the father of the late Columbus O'Donnell. He was a captain in the East India merchant service. He came to the United States and settled in Baltimore in 1780. He subsequently commanded the ship *Palestine*, which traded between this Port and Bombay, and brought the first cargo which came to Baltimore from Canton, (China), it arriving here August, 1785. The Indian goods realized a handsome sum in the town. He owned the tract of land called Canton, which name was given to it in commemoration of the above mentioned venture. Captain O'Donnell was a man of considerable note in his day. He died in 1805, when Columbus was 8 years of age.

WM. PATTERSON.

Buried in Westminster, was one of the Merchant Princes of Baltimore. He was born in 1752, in Ireland. He landed in Philadelphia when he was 14 years of age. He transacted business as a

shipping merchant, under four different Governments, viz: British, at Philadelphia, before the Revolution; the Dutch, at St. Eustatia; the French, at Martinique, and the American, at Baltimore. He came to Baltimore in 1798.

Wm. Patterson's daughter, Elizabeth, married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon the First, and King of Westphalia.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PURVIANCES.

AMUEL PURVIANCE, JR., was a native of the county of Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country about 1754. He resided in Philadelphia until 1768, when he removed to Baltimore. His brother, Robert Purviance, established a commercial house in Baltimore, in 1763, of which Samuel was a partner. Mr. Samuel Purviance possessed a bold and decided character. He was among the foremost in opposition to the Stamp Tax. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Colonies to oppose that measure, continuing in such capacity during the existence of the Committee. He lost his life on the Ohio river, in 1788, being captured and killed by a band of Indians. He was an uncle of the late Judge John Purviance.

ROBERT PURVIANCE,

Was the brother of Samuel. On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, when the new Government went into operation, General Washington appointed Mr. Purviance the Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore, and on the death of General Otho H. Williams, who had been at the same time made Collector, Mr. Purviance was appointed to the vacant post (1794) by General Washington. That office he held until his death, October, 1806. The grandfather of Samuel & Robert Purviance was a Huguenot, driven from France, with his family, in 1685, taking refuge in Ireland, (at the revocation of the edict of Nantz.)

JOHN PURVIANCE,

Son of Robert Purviance, was born in Baltimore, in 1773. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., and studied Law in the office of Robert Smith. He was admitted to the Bar in 1793. He was a very distinguished commercial lawyer. In 1833 he was appointed Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland. He left the Bench in 1851, when

the judges were elected by the people, under the new Constitution of that date. Judge Purviance died in 1854, in the 81st year of his age. There never was a Judge who was held in higher estimation by his judicial brethren and the Bar generally than John Purviance.

Judge Purviance's wife died about six years before the Judge, (on 10th April, 1848.) She was a woman of perfect Christian character and piety, ever charitable, and always indulging in "the luxury of doing good" to her fellow mortals. These were the parents of Miss Margaret Purviance, whose whole life seems to be devoted to Christian charities and benevolence.

Robert Purviance, Jr. was the author of "Reminiscences of Baltimore during the Revolution."

COMMODORE HUGH Y. PURVIANCE,

Who is still living, is the grandson of Robert Purviance, Jr. He has been in the U. S. Naval service fifty-seven years.

Rev. James Purviance, who died in 1871, was a brother of the Commodore. He was, at one time, President of the Oakland College, Mississippi.

James Purviance, father of Hugh Y. and James, was a prominent merchant. He died in 1836.

General Adam E. King, a gallant officer of the Federal service during our civil war, married the daughter of Commodore Purviance. General King served in the Army of the Republic, mostly in the 6th Army Corps. He was for some time Adjutant-General on the Staff of Major General Hancock. He is the present Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore.

EDGAR ALLAN POE,

Born January 20th, 1809; Died October 7th, 1849.

“He loved all shadowy spots, and seasons drear;
All ways of darkness lured his ghastly whim;
Strange fellowships he held with goblins grim,
At whose demoniac eyes he felt no fear.
On midnights through dense branches he would peer,
To watch the pale ghoul feed, by tombstones dim;
The appalling forms of phantoms walked with him,
And murder breathed its red guilt in his ear!
By desolate paths of dream, where fancy’s owl
Sent long lugubrious hoots through sober air,
Amid thought’s gloomiest caves he went to prow,
And met delirium in her awful lair,
And mingled with cold shapes that writhe or scowl—
Serpents of horror, black bats of despair!”

That extraordinary man, Edgar Allan Poe, is buried in Westminster. It would be an insult to the intelligence of our readers to tell who or what Poe was, either in so far as his talents and weird imagination, or his private life were concerned. Over the latter let the veil of charity be drawn. "Judge not that ye be not judged."

Future generations will visit the grave of Poe, and whilst they may shed a silent tear over human frailty, and the poet's untimely death, they will pay the tributes of their profound admiration to that transcendent genius that gleamed athwart the intellectual heavens, and will live in the memory of appreciative minds for ages after the mortal part of Poe has resolved itself into its original elements, and all his foibles are forgotten.

The massive monument erected over the Poet's remains, October 1st, 1875, is a noble testimonial to the author of the "Raven," from the children of the Public Schools of Baltimore.

WM. W. TAYLOR,

At one time a prominent member, and an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, was buried in Westminster.

Mr. Taylor was a successful merchant, and President of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank. The descendants of Mr. Taylor are Mrs. Dr. William Wilmot Hall, Mrs. Ed. M. Greenway, Mrs. John C. Moale, Mrs. Edmund M. Didier, Mr. Robert A. Taylor and Wm. M. Taylor. He died in 1832. His grandson, E. M. Greenway, Jr., married, in 1847, the grand-daughter of Alexander Brown, and daughter of the late George Brown.

Another grandson of William W. Taylor is now President of the National Union Bank.

THE WILLIAMS VAULT,

Is the base of the steeple of Westminster Church. In it are buried many members of the Williams family. Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel Williams were brothers. Benjamin was the father of the present Mrs. Susan Bonaparte, and uncle of Mrs. Rev. Burnap.

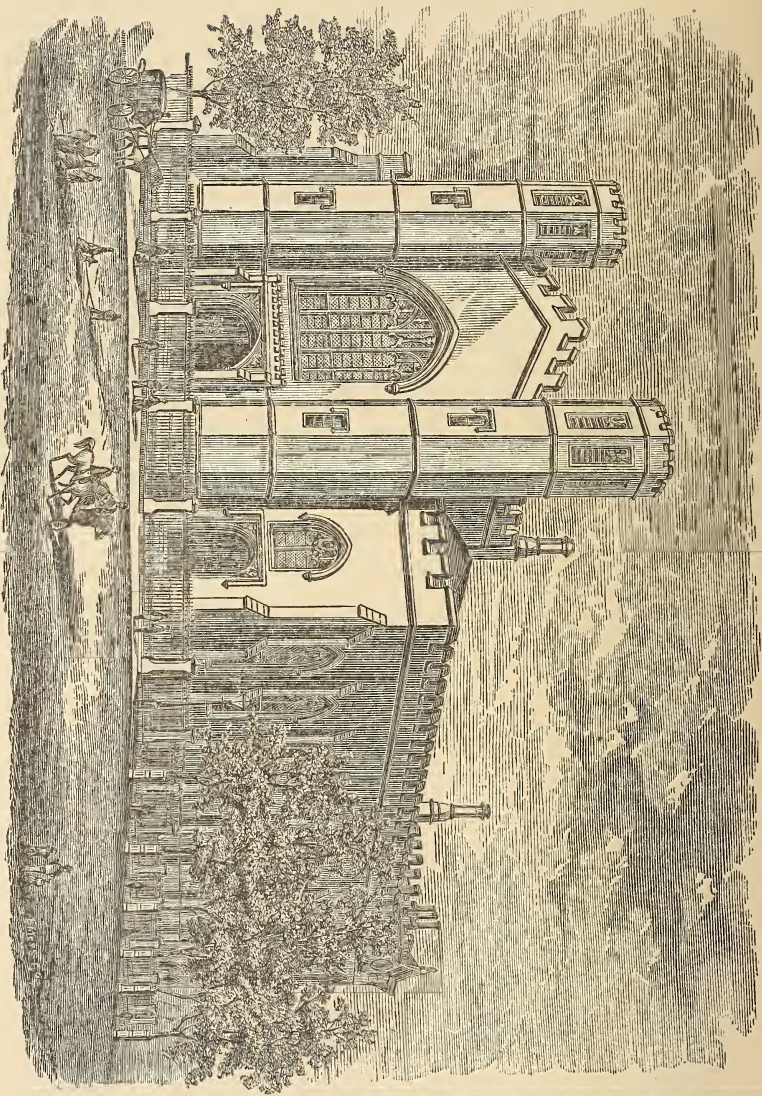
George and Amos Williams were the pioneer cotton manufacturers of Maryland. They originated the Savage Cotton Factory, called after John Savage, of Philadelphia.

George H. Williams, the lawyer, and J. Savage Williams, are sons of George Williams.

Prior to the establishment of the cotton factory, Mr. George Williams was an extensive shipping merchant, in connection with Benjamin Williams.

THE DIDIERS.

Henry Didier was born in France, 1747. He came to America, 1775. He died in 1822. His son Henry Didier, Jr., was of the well known firm of D'Arcy & Didier. He amassed a large fortune during the war of 1812, in privateering with the famous Baltimore Clippers. Dr. Franklin J. Didier, son of the latter, born 1794, graduated at St. Mary's College, in the 16th year of his age. He graduated in Medicine at the University of Maryland, when 21 years old. Whilst a medical student he served as surgeon at Fort McHenry, during the British bombardment, in 1814. The doctor's surviving sons are Rev. Edmund Didier, and Eugene Lemoine Didier, a well known and popular writer for the Press. Edmund Didier, son of Henry Didier, Sr., was long engaged in the South American and Mexican trade, and occupied for several years the Presidency of the Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Baltimore, in which position he died, 1854. His son, Henry A. Didier, is a prominent insurance agent.



The Franklin Street Church.

CHAPTER XVI.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

THE FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH.

HE Franklin Street Presbyterian Congregation was incorporated April 3rd, 1844. The church edifice, N. W. corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 22nd of February, 1847, and three days after a committee of the Presbytery of Baltimore formally organized the new church. The Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D. D., of Richmond, Virginia, was the first pastor called, 10th of March, 1847.

Dr. Plumer resigned his pastoral charge in July, 1854, and was succeeded by Rev. N. C. Burt, D. D., of Springfield, Ohio, who was installed 18th of July, 1855. During his pastorate the Manse was erected, and was occupied by him in 1859. Dr. Burt resigned, October, 1860, and on the 8th of April, 1861, Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., of Kentucky,

was unanimously elected pastor. He was installed the ensuing July.

In June, 1869, at the unanimous request of the congregation, the Session invited Rev. W. U. Murkland, of Virginia, to become assistant pastor, and on the 1st of January, 1870, he entered upon his labors. In March, 1870, Dr. Bullock resigned his pastoral charge, whereupon Rev. Mr. Murkland received a unanimous call to succeed him, which he accepted, and on the 4th of June, same year, he was installed. He is the present pastor.

Franklin Street Church congregation severed their ecclesiastical connection with the Presbytery of Baltimore, June, 1866, and became attached to the Presbytery of the Patapsco. The latter Presbytery was subsequently united with the Presbytery of the Rappahannock, to form the Presbytery of the Chesapeake, in which relation the church remains.

The officers of the church are: Rev. W. Urwick Murkland, Pastor; Ruling Elders—Wm. Fell Giles, J. Harman Brown, Wm. Davison, Joseph E. Trippe, Sr., Henry C. Kirk, John A. Inglis, Isaac D. Jones, James M. Coulter, Edward Snowden, William H. Stevenson, L. Charles Inglis and James A. Houston.

THE FIFTH CHURCH

Was organized in 1833. Its founder was Rev. John G. Hamner, D. D., who came to Baltimore that year. Dr. Hamner started the church without assistance from any other churches, and served as its pastor for several years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Washburne. The pulpit was occupied by several pastors, until the church building on Hanover, near Lombard street, (erected in 1836,) was sold to the Hebrews, in 1858. It is now used as a synagogue.

THE GREENE STREET CHURCH,

Is an offshoot from the Fifth Church. Sixty-six communicants from the latter met at the residence of the late Capt. Joel Vickers, on January 6th, 1854, and were regularly organized into a church, under the name of the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church. They secured the lot on the corner of German and Greene streets, and erected the present church edifice.

The first pastor, (September, 1854), was Rev. Halsey Dunning, of Richmond, Va. He resigned

November, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. S. D. Noyes, January, 1869. Rev. Mr. Noyes remained pastor until May, 1873, when he resigned to accept the pastorship of the Aisquith Street Church.

At the time of the re-union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, this church became connected with the Presbytery of Baltimore, and took the name of "Greene Street Presbyterian Church." The congregation sold its property, (corner Greene and German streets), January, 1875, with the view of erecting a church edifice on Lafayette Square.

The balance of the congregation of the Fifth Church, after the withdrawal of those who established the "Greene Street Church," went to the Central Church.

The Dolphin Street Church has recently been united with the Greene Street Church, under the name of the Lafayette Square Church. The ruling elders, at the time of the organization of the Greene Street Church, were William S. Hopkins, Wm. G. Knowles, M. D., Daniel Miller and Henry C. Kirk. The pastorate is vacant. The present ruling elder is J. Faris Moore, M. D.

THE AISQUITH STREET CHURCH,

Colonized from the First and Second Churches, and was organized in 1844. The first pastor was Rev. R. W. Dunlap. A succession of pastors have occupied the pulpit. The predecessor of the present pastor was Rev. James S. Ramsay.

The Rev. S. D. Noyes assumed the pastorate of this church in 1873. The officers are Rev. Stephen D. Noyes, Pastor; Elders—M. Hyde, R. F. Pentland, R. Kinnear, W. A. Brown, M. J. Brown, R. Fowler and James Hopkins.

THE BROADWAY CHURCH,

Was organized in 1845. It went out from the Second Church. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas E. Peck, who served until about 1852. Rev. F. W. Brauns, Rev. H. L. Singleton, and several other pastors have occupied the pulpit. The present pastor, Rev. John L. Fulton, has been eminently useful in the ministry.

The officers of the church are Rev. John L. Fulton, D. D., Pastor; Elders—S. M. Johnson, M. C. Thompson, James Binney and M. W. C. Thompson.

TWELFTH CHURCH.

The Twelfth Church arose principally from the Third Church, Dr. George W. Musgrave, on Eutaw, near Saratoga street.

It was organized May 18th, 1854. Prof. D. A. Hollingshead and E. R. Horner were the first elders, which relation to the church they have held up to the present time.

The church edifice is on Franklin, near Fremont street. The Rev. C. B. McKee performed the first ministerial functions, serving about two years. The pulpit was variously supplied until the election of Rev. James E. Hughes, Nov. 26th, 1855. Dr. Hughes resigned in December of 1858, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. R. Marshall, March 25th, 1859. He resigned January, 1865. His successor, the same year, was Rev. James M. Maxwell, who resigned September, 1874.

The present pastor is Rev. Alexander M. Jelly, who was installed 5th January, 1875.

The Elders are Prof. D. A. Hollingshead, E. R. Horner and Lewis C. Brewster. Prof. Hollingshead has been the Superintendent of the Sunday School ever since its establishment, which was some two years prior to the organization of the church.

THE FRANKLIN SQUARE CHURCH.

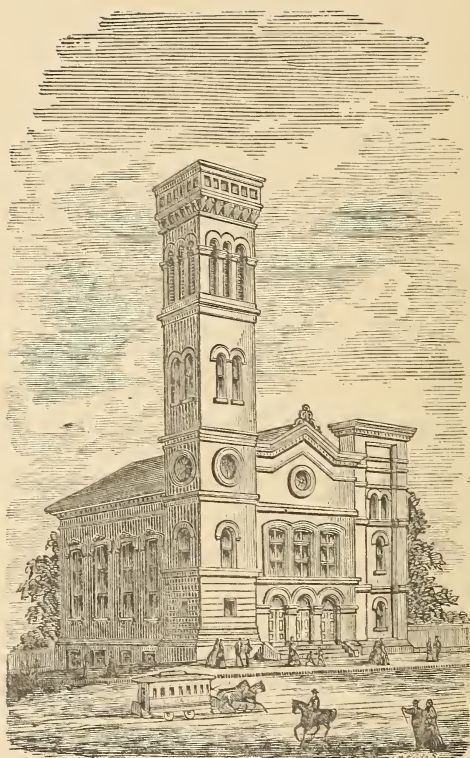
Was originally the "Fourth Church," which occupied for several years the Winans' Chapel, on West Baltimore street. The first pastor was the late Rev. James Purviance. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Lefevre, in 1856.

In 1862 the present beautiful Church edifice, on Franklin Square, was ready for occupancy, and then, for the first time, the church was regularly incorporated under the name of the "Franklin Square Church."

The Rev. Dr. Lefevre has been in the pastorate nineteen years, which makes him rank next, in length of ministerial service (Presbyterian), to Dr. John C. Backus.

The officers of the Franklin Square Church are Rev. J. A. Lefevre, D. D., Pastor; Ruling Elders—Thomas Dixon, G. M. Anderson, Albert Nicolassen, John Patterson, Gustavus Ober and J. A. Stewart. Deacons—J. H. Meixell, J. F. Arthur, W. L. Hill, J. M. Stockdale, C. C. Wright.

The above church is connected with the Presbytery of the Chesapeake.



The Central Church,

CORNER SARATOGA AND LIBERTY STREETS.

Consumed by fire 25th July, 1873.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH.

The Central Church was originated by Rev. Stuart Robinson. It was organized 13th April, 1853, Dr. Robinson being unanimously elected its first pastor.

The congregation worshipped in the New Assembly Rooms, on Hanover street, until the completion of the church edifice, on the corner of Liberty and Saratoga streets, in the spring of 1855; the latter was opened for Divine service, 15th April, 1855.

In 1856 Dr. Robinson resigned the pastorate to accept a professorship in the Danville Seminary, Kentucky. After a vacancy of two years, Rev. Thomas E. Peck was elected to the pastorate, (January, 1858.) In March, 1860, Dr. Peck resigned, and was succeeded, the ensuing October, by Rev. Silas G. Dunlap, who resigned in the Fall of 1861, on account of protracted illness.

The present esteemed pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, entered upon his ministerial duties on the first Sabbath of January, 1862. Dr. Smith was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, graduated at Jefferson College, 1837, licensed

by Presbytery of Erie, 1841, installed pastor of First Church of Mercer, 1842, became pastor of Second Church, Baltimore, 1849.

The structure on corner Saratoga and Liberty streets was destroyed in the great conflagration of 25th July, 1873. The congregation are erecting a handsome church edifice on Eutaw Square, near Dolphin street.

The officers of the church are: Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D. D., Pastor; Elders—Dr. James McIntyre, Wm. Boggs, James Warden, E. C. Small and Wm. H. Cole.



Brown Memorial Church.

*A Tablet, inserted in the wall, in the rear of the Pulpit,
bears the following inscription :*

THIS CHURCH
HAS BEEN ERECTED
IN MEMORY OF
MY HUSBAND,
GEORGE BROWN,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
AUG. 26TH, 1859.

1870.

THE BROWN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Mrs. Isabella Brown, widow of George Brown, at her own private cost, erected the elegant "Brown Memorial Church," corner of Park avenue and Townsend street, as a tribute to the memory of her departed husband. Solicitous to apply her money in such manner as would accomplish the greatest good to the cause of Christianity and benevolence, Mrs. Brown sought the advice of Dr. Backus, who suggested to her that the building of a church in the above section of the city would be prolific of greater service to humanity than any other disposition that could be made of an equivalent sum of money, for a church would grow and expand—would extend its moral influences through numberless channels, in its congregational character, its missionary labors, &c., and would, therefore, be the best and noblest testimony to the memory of her husband. The dedicatory ceremonies in the new edifice were held on the first Sabbath (4th day) of December, 1870, the following gentlemen being charged with their arrangement: Alexander M. Carter, J. Frank Dix and William B. Canfield.

The morning ceremonies were opened by the singing of an anthem by the choir, "The Lord is my Strength," Psalm cxviii, 14th, 15th, 16th and 24th verses. Then followed an invocation, the singing of 2nd part of Psalm cxxxii, the reading of the Scriptures by Dr. Backus, and prayer by Rev. H. A. Boardman. An original Dedication hymn, composed by a lady of Philadelphia, was then sung, an eloquent sermon preached by Dr. Backus, and the ceremonies closed by prayer and benediction by Rev. J. S. Jones.

The evening services were conducted by Rev. J. S. Jones, the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivering the sermon.

The Rev. J. S. Jones has been the pastor of the Brown Memorial Church since its organization. He was formerly the assistant of Dr. Backus, in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jones is one of the most eloquent and original pulpit orators in Baltimore. There is a peculiarity about his style and diction, and a certain boldness in his utterances, which are eminently characteristic. He is clear in his enunciations, and searching in his analysis of scriptural texts, placing those interpretations upon them that convince both the *intellect* and the heart

of their sublime truths, and their wonderful bearing upon the destinies of man.

The Rev. J. S. Jones was born in Philadelphia, in 1842. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1862, and at the Theological Seminary of Princeton, 1867, and came to Baltimore the same year. He was the assistant of Dr. Backus for three years.

The original Trustees of the Brown Memorial Church (December 15th, 1870,) were Rev. John C. Backus, D. D., George S. Brown, William H. Graham, Charles P. Woods, Alexander F. Murdoch, Thomas A. Symington, Warren C. Bevan, Thomas C. Basshor, Samuel S. Woolston, Robert T. McCay, O. F. Bresee and Rev. J. S. Jones.

The present Trustees are James A. Gary, Henry D. Harvey, Walter B. Brooks, J. N. Dubarry, W. C. Wilkins, Charles F. Woods, Thomas C. Basshor, Robert T. McCay, J. L. Turnbull, D. F. Haynes, Thomas A. Symington and O. F. Bresee.

The Elders are Alexander M. Carter, J. Frank Dix, Horace W. Robbins and John P. Ammidon.

The Deacons are John K. Cowen, B. F. Smith and E. T. Lawrence.

The Clerk of Session is Alexander M. Carter.

The cost of the beautiful church edifice was in the neighborhood of \$150,000; certainly a munificent gift to the cause of Christianity.

The following is the Dedicatory Hymn, to which we have alluded. The second verse is eminently appropriate, as expressive of the "faith and prayer" of the generous donor of such a fair and beautiful Temple to the service of Almighty God.

1 Father, enthroned above,
Hear us in gracious love,
Accept our vows;
Holy and Sovereign Lord,
Keep Thou the watch and ward,
Be the perpetual Guard
Of this Thy House.

3 Thou, the Anointed One,
God's own Eternal Son,
Grant us Thine aid;
Here let Thy favor dwell;
Here may Thy praises swell,
Saviour Immanuel,
Be Thou our Head.

2 This Temple, pure and fair,
One Spirit's faith and prayer,
One heart alone,
To Thy immortal praise,
In holy trust doth raise;
O God of Truth and Grace,
Make it Thine own.

4 Oh, Holy Comforter,
Thy people, prone to err,
Thy help implore;
Presence Divine, unseen,
Breathe every heart within,
Cleanse from all taint and sin,
For evermore.

5 Jehovah, Lord and King,
Angels Thy glory sing
Through endless days;
World without end, to Thee,
To Thy great Majesty,
Father, Son, Spirit, be
Eternal praise!

*THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED CONGREGATION
OF BALTIMORE.*

(DR. DUNCAN'S OLD CHURCH.)

"The Associate Reformed Congregation of Baltimore," associated together for the purpose of enjoying Divine service, in the year 1797, and were supplied with preaching by the nearest Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. In 1803, having increased in numbers, they determined to build a church, and erected a place of worship at the corner of Pitt (now E. Fayette) and Aisquith streets, and appointed the Rev. Robert Annan their Pastor. They also adopted a Constitution, became incorporated, by complying with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of 1802, and assumed the title of "The Associate Reformed Congregation of Baltimore." The Rev. Dr. Annan continued the pastor until 1811, when the Presbytery of Philadelphia, (to which this Congregation was attached,) in the exercise of its powers under the Constitution and Laws of the Associate Reformed Church, dissolved the connection, and declared the Congregation vacant.

The Rev. John Mason Duncan was then elected pastor, and, in March, 1812, put in possession of his functions by the Presbytery.

The congregation soon became too large to be accommodated in the small edifice on Pitt street, and a new church was erected on Tammany (now West Fayette) street, between Charles and Liberty streets, in 1813-14. The pews were sold in 1815, and the congregation increased and prospered. They continued their connection with "The Associate Reformed Church in North America," until May, 1822, when a union took place between this Church and "The Presbyterian Church in the United States;" the Rev. Mr. Duncan and James Martin representing the Associate Reformed Congregation of Baltimore, and voting for the union.

In 1825, the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, to which Mr. Duncan was attached, was dissolved, and he applied to the Baltimore Presbytery to be admitted a member, which was denied him, because he was understood to disown and oppose the "Confession of Faith," and form of government of "the Presbyterian Church in the United States." The Baltimore Presbytery referred the subject to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and by them it was remitted to the Synod, to be finally disposed of. Synod met 27th October, 1825, in Mr. Duncan's church. The Rev. Charles G. McLean

was in the same case as Mr. Duncan, and they then both publicly withdrew "from all connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States." On Tuesday, November 1st, 1825, the pastoral connection was dissolved, and the congregation declared vacant by the Synod, in consequence of Mr. Duncan withdrawing from, and declining the jurisdiction of, "the Presbyterian Church in the United States." The congregation however, generally adhered to him, and he continued to serve them as pastor, much respected and beloved.

The following were the officers of the Church at that time: *Trustees*—Edward Palmer, Dr. James H. McCulloh, Wm. Heald, Thos. Parker, Jr., Joseph Cushing. *Elders*—John McFerran, Wm. Campbell, Archibald George, James Campbell, James Martin, Edward Palmer, Samuel Jones, Joseph Cushing.

All the trustees, and four of the elders, viz: Edward Palmer, Samuel Jones, Jas. Martin, and Joseph Cushing, united with Mr. Duncan, and kept possession of the church.

On the 19th January, 1827, petition was filed in Baltimore County Court, praying mandamus against John M. Duncan and the above mentioned elders, &c., requiring them to surrender the church property.

Attorneys for the Petitioners—Roger B. Taney, George Winchester, and Upton S. Heath. For the Trustees—William Wirt, Richard B. Magruder, and Charles F. Mayer. Mandamus was refused by Judge Archer, and the church left in possession of the Trustees and congregation. The petitioners, or the most of them, retired from the church.

James Campbell, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Vance, and Jas. Heron were appointed the building committee, to erect the present church, in 1813. Mr. Heron declined to accept the individual responsibility required, and, after some delay, Wm. Morris, not a member of the church, nor of their sect, assumed it, and the church was finished early in 1815.

In the spring of 1849, Mr. Duncan was attacked with paralysis, whilst on a visit to his cousin, the Rev. Erskine Mason, of New York. On the 9th of April, same year, the congregation authorized the trustees to appoint an assistant pastor, and, on 1st June, the Rev. B. H. Nadal, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was appointed assistant pastor.

February 18th, 1850, Mr. Nadal was re-elected, but the Methodist Conference, to which he belonged, having refused to permit him to continue, in May following the Rev. Mason Noble, of New York, was elected assistant pastor in his place.

September 20th, 1850, Mr. Duncan, finding his health continuing to decline, tendered his resignation as pastor, after having served the congregation most faithfully from March, 1812. On the 25th of same month the resignation was accepted with great reluctance, to take effect on 1st January, 1851, and an allowance of \$1,500 per annum during his life unani- mously granted to him. The services of Mr. Noble, as assistant pastor, ceased at the termination of Mr. Duncan's duties.

April 30th, 1851, the Rev. John Mason Duncan died, in the 61st year of his age. A handsome monument was erected to his memory by the con- gregation, in the church where he had so long served them.

In 1852, after some temporary supplies, the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church, of Frankfort, Kentucky, was called to the pastorate of the church, as "stated supply," and entered on his duties in September, same year. In March, 1853, he tendered his resignation, and it was accepted.

An arrangement was then made with the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, to supply the pulpit until a permanent pastor could be procured, and he served them until 1st October, 1856.

The Rev. Henry Otis Tiffany, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, at that time, Professor at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, was elected permanent pastor on 14th October, 1856, and under his ministration the church prospered for some time. On the 29th August, 1860, he resigned.

The next pastor was the Rev. Fielder Israel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected 11th March, 1861, who served the congregation until the autumn of 1865.

April 4th, 1866, the Rev. John Leyburn, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, was elected pastor for one year; a resolution being first unanimously adopted by the congregation, "that the church continue its present independent organization." Dr. Leyburn was then invited to become the permanent pastor of the church, and accepted the call, and has continued to serve the congregation since that time.

Present officers of the church: Rev. Dr. John Leyburn, *Pastor*. *Elders*—Francis Dawes, James Butler, William McKim, Thomas R. Crane, G. S. Griffith, Jr., Telfair Marriott, Thos. M. McCormick. *Trustees*—Francis Burns, William McKim, John W. Garrett, Wallace King, Wm. Wilson, Jr.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

(CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE AND BIDDLE STREET,)

Was organized in 1826. The original church edifice, built 1828, was in Courtland street, between Saratoga and Pleasant streets.

The first pastor (1828) was Rev. Archibald Whyte. He was succeeded (1838) by Rev. John G. Smart, who served as Pastor until 1850. The pulpit was variously supplied until April, 1855, when Rev. William Bruce, D. D., was ordained as pastor. He served until July, 1873.

There was then no stated supply until 1st July, 1875, when Rev. William A. Edie was elected pastor.

The pews of this church are free, and in the simplicity of its form of worship, and many other features, it assimilates the Covenanters or "Caledonian" Church.

Officers.—Rev. William H. Edie, Pastor. Elder, Washington K. Carson. Trustees—W. W. Maughlin, W. K. Carson, Thomas D. Anderson, James Laughlin, John Stinson and Wm. McKay.

*REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN, OR CHURCH OF
THE COVENANTERS.*

The plain church of the Covenanters stands at the junction of Aisquith street with Harford avenue. It was purchased by the congregation in 1833. The society of the Covenanters, (of Baltimore,) was organized in 1818, and chartered in 1821. The members are, almost exclusively, Scotch or North of Ireland people, or their descendants. They are connected with the Philadelphia Presbytery.

The Covenanters, in their church building, their mode of worship, &c., evince almost as characteristic simplicity as the Quakers or "Friends." The church is devoid of steeple, bell or organ. No instrumental music is tolerated, and only the Psalms of David are sung.

The Pastor is Rev. John Lynn, a native of Ireland. The Elders are Henry Smith, Daniel J. Cummings, D. O. Brown, James Wright and M. H. Wright.

LIGHT STREET CHURCH.

The Light Street Church, formerly called the South Church, was organized in 1855.

The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Kaufman, D. D.

The present officers are: David J. Beale, Pastor. Elders—Perry C. Orem, L. A. Merrill and W. Kirkpatrick.

DOLPHIN STREET CHURCH

Was, at first, a Mission of the First Church. It was organized in 1869.

The first Pastor was Dr. S. H. Higgins, who was succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wilson.

This church has been consolidated with Greene Street Church in the formation of the "Lafayette Square Church." The pastorate is vacant.

The Elders are Wm. L. Ritter and John Stidman.

THE MADISON STREET (COLORED) CHURCH.

The above Church originally started as a Mission School in 1842.

The first pastor, after its organization as a congregation, was Rev. John Watts. It met for several years in what was known as "Warfield Church," in the rear of City Spring, Calvert street.

The present church structure was purchased of the Baptists in 1847.

The officers of the church are: Charles Hedges, Pastor. Elders—John Plyman, Cornelius Butler and T. Gaskins. Deacons—William H. Scott and Christopher Perry.

RESIGNATION OF REV. JOHN C. BACKUS, D. D., LL. D.,

As Pastor of First Church, and his Election as

PASTOR EMERITUS.

SINCE the early pages of this book went to press, an important event in the history of the First Church has transpired,—the resignation of the Rev. John C. Backus, D. D., of the holy office which he has, for so many years, acceptably and devotedly filled. Dr. Backus had, for some months, contemplated such action, and at the Chestnut Grove (Baltimore County) semi-annual meeting of the Baltimore Presbytery, held 6th October, 1875, gave notice of his intention to resign his charge, and asked that the congregation be cited. The request was granted, and Dr. Backus was appointed to issue the citation, which he did, from the pulpit of his church, on Sabbath morning, 10th October, when he explained, at length, his reasons for resigning.

The congregation met on the ensuing Monday, and reluctantly yielded to Dr. Backus' determination to dissolve his pastoral connection.

On October 18th, the Presbytery met in the lecture-room of the First Church, and after an inte-

resting discussion as to the manner of relieving Dr. Backus of active pastorship, adopted, unanimously, the following resolution:

“That the request of Rev. J. C. Backus be granted, in so far that he is henceforth released from the duties and responsibilities of the pastoral office, and that he shall hereafter sustain to the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore the relation of *Pastor Emeritus*, it being understood that a Pastor Emeritus is one who, for sufficient reasons, is honorably released from the active responsibilities and duties of the office in the church that he has been serving, while the title, rank and character are reserved to him.”

Dr. Backus read a paper, accepting the honorary title; which was adopted by the Presbytery.

Acknowledgements.

We are under tribute to the venerated Pastor of the First Church, Rev. Dr. BACKUS, for valuable information in First Church history.

We also acknowledge the kindness of GEORGE W. HOWARD, Esq., for the loan of the cuts of the old “Two Steeple Church,” and the present First Church structure, which are among those that adorn his profusely illustrated and valuable work, “The Monumental City.”

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